

**EXHIBIT “B”**

**RICO STATEMENT**

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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IN RE TERRORIST ATTACKS ON  
SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

Civil Action No.  
03 MDL 1570 (RCC)

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This document relates to:

*Thomas E. Burnett, Sr., et al. vs. Al Baraka  
Investment and Development Corp., et al.*  
03 CV 9849 (RCC); 03 CV 5738 (RCC)

**PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN'S  
DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR A MORE  
DEFINITE STATEMENT**

Counsel for the *Burnett* Plaintiffs hereby provide a more definite statement as to Defendant Sami Omar Al-Hussayen<sup>1</sup>. This statement, annexed hereto as Exhibit 1, is hereby incorporated into the *Burnett* Complaints.

Dated: May 14, 2004

Respectfully submitted,

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<sup>1</sup> Defendant Sami Omar al-Hussayen, in his pleading, appears to attempt to use his Declaration in Support of a Motion for Definite Statement under Rule 12(e) to propound a set of contention interrogatories. Any such effort is both procedurally improper at this stage of the litigation pursuant Case Management Order No. 1 and Federal Rules 12 and 33, as well as substantively improper under the relevant case law. See CMO #1, 3/3/04; Fed. R. Civ. Pr. 12, 33; Fed. *In Re Convergent Technologies*, 108 F.R.D. 328 (N.D. Cal. 1985).

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## **EXHIBIT 1**

**More Definite Statement as to Sami Omar Al-Hussayen**

1. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate all other allegations contained in the Third Amended Complaint, Burnett, et al. v. Al Baraka Investment and Development Corp., et al., 03 MD 1570 (RCC); 02 CV 6977 (RCC) and incorporate all other responses to Defendants' motions for more definite statements pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. Rule 12 (e).

2. Sami Al-Hussayen is a citizen of Saudi Arabia. Between roughly August 7, 1994 and September 23, 1998 Mr. Al-Hussayen studied at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana and Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas where he obtained a Master's Degree.<sup>1</sup>

3. In January of 1999, Sami Al-Hussayen was admitted to the Computer Science PhD. program at the University of Idaho.<sup>2</sup> The defendant began his studies at the University of Idaho in the Spring Semester, 1999.<sup>3</sup> On or about August 11, 1999, Sami Al-Hussayen was readmitted into the United States on an F-1 student visa for the purpose of pursuing his PhD. degree. Sami Al-Hussayen never disclosed in any of his visa applications that he was providing World Wide Web-based services and funding for numerous charities and associations.<sup>4</sup>

4. From at least October 2, 1998 until February 13, 2003 Sami Al-Hussayen provided expert computer services, advice, assistance and support to organizations and individuals, in the form of web-site registration, management, administration and

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<sup>1</sup> Indictment, U.S. v. Sami Omar Al-Hussayen, ¶ 2, Cr. No. 03-048 NEJL (DC ID) (February 13, 2003). A copy of the indictment is attached as Exhibit A.

<sup>2</sup> *Id.* at ¶ 4.

<sup>3</sup> *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> *Id.* at ¶ 7.

maintenance.<sup>5</sup> Sami Al-Hussayen actively participated in the creation and design of these websites which entailed determining the inclusion and placement of various articles and images. Sami Al-Hussayen assisted the Islamic Assembly of North America (IANA) and numerous other groups in the maintenance of their sites.

5. The IANA was incorporated in Colorado in 1993 as a non-profit charitable organization designed to spread the word of Islam.<sup>6</sup> The IANA spreads the message of Islam through its website, internet magazines, radio services, toll-free telephone lines and website bulletin boards where patrons may post messages on the World Wide Web.<sup>7</sup> The IANA also organizes Islamic conferences in the United States. IANA maintains an office in Ann Arbor, Michigan.<sup>8</sup>

6. Sami Al-Hussayen was the formal registered agent for the IANA in Idaho. In addition, Sami Al-Hussayen was the registrant or administrative contact for a number of internet websites which either belonged to or were associated with the IANA. Al-Hussayen was the sole registrant of the following websites:

www.alasr.ws  
www.alasr.net  
www.almawred.com  
www.heejrah.com  
www.cybermsa.org  
www.liveislam.net<sup>9</sup>

7. Sami Al-Hussayen was also listed as the administrative contact for the website {www.almanar.net}. Al-Hussayen was the head of the Supervisory Committee and the Technical Committee for IANA and {www.ianaradionet.com}.<sup>10</sup> The website

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<sup>5</sup> *Id.* at ¶ 15.

<sup>6</sup> *Id.* at ¶ 16.

<sup>7</sup> *Id.*

<sup>8</sup> *Id.*

<sup>9</sup> *Id.* at ¶ 19.

<sup>10</sup> *Id.*

{www.islamway.com} was registered to IANA, with direct links to Al-Hussayen's websites {www.alasr.ws} and {www.cybersma.org}.<sup>11</sup> In fact, the President of IANA, Muhammad Al-Ahmari, e-mailed Sami Al Hussayen stating that "what matters to me is what we agreed upon, which is **your total supervision of all of the Assembly's sites**."<sup>12</sup> Sami Al Hussayen was also registered as the administrative contact for {www.alhawali.com} and {www.alhawali.org}.<sup>13</sup> Islam al-Maurabit, the administrator for {www.iana.org} sent an e-mail to Sami Al-Hussayen stating that:

With Allah's support, I suggest that no one is to have the authority to add or delete any banners, except for one person from the office, which shall be you...

Anyway, Abu Al-Muhanned (a/k/a Sami Al-Hussayen), you have been the site manager for a very long time now and I know how busy you are but I want to stress the importance of defined authorities and responsibilities.<sup>14</sup>

8. The internet, websites and chat rooms are an important medium through which Islamic fundamentalism is spread, donations are collected and Muslims are recruited to join violent jihad. "Today, almost all active terrorist organizations maintain websites, and many maintain more than one website and use several different languages."<sup>15</sup>

9. "The Internet is in many ways an ideal arena for activity by terrorist organizations. Most notably it offers: easy access; little or no regulation, censorship, or other forms of governmental control; potentially huge audiences spread throughout the world; anonymity of communication; fast flow of information; inexpensive development

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<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

<sup>12</sup> U.S. Government Exhibit, F49A, U.S. v. Sami Omar Al Hussayen. (Emphasis added).

<sup>13</sup> *Id.*

<sup>14</sup> U.S. Government Exhibit F101A, U.S. v. Sami Omar Al Hussayen.

<sup>15</sup> Gabriel Weimann, "www.terror.net How Modern Terrorism Uses the Internet," Special Report of the United States Institute of Peace, Report No. 116, p. 3 (March 2004), the article may be located at [www.usip.org](http://www.usip.org).

and maintenance of web presence; a multimedia environment (the ability to combine text, graphics, audio, video and to allow users to download films, songs, books, posters, and so forth); and the ability to shape coverage in the traditional mass media, which increasingly use the internet as a source for stories."<sup>16</sup>

10. In their use of the internet, "terrorists commonly employ three rhetorical structures, all used to justify their reliance on violence. The first one is the claim that the terrorists have no other choice other than to turn to violence."<sup>17</sup> "While the sites avoid mentioning how terrorists victimize others, the forceful actions of the governments and regimes that combat terrorists are heavily emphasized and characterized with terms such as 'slaughter,' 'murder' and 'genocide.'"<sup>18</sup> The second method employed by terrorists is to demonize or delegitimize the enemy.<sup>19</sup> "The members of the movement or organization are presented as freedom fighters, forced against their will to use violence because a ruthless enemy is crushing the rights and dignity of their people or group."<sup>20</sup> "Terrorist rhetoric tries to shift the responsibility for violence from the terrorist to the adversary, which is accused of displaying brutality, inhumanity, and immorality."<sup>21</sup> The third rhetorical device is to use language of nonviolence in an attempt to counter the terrorists' violent image.<sup>22</sup> An example of this demonization is given in an interview by an individual working for the website {www.aljihad.com}:

We have tried and we have succeeded to show to the world that the democracy and liberty in America is only for the good of the white man. We have won this war against America, now, all the World knows that all the concepts and principles, the Americans talk about,

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<sup>16</sup> *Id.*

<sup>17</sup> *Id.* at 6.

<sup>18</sup> *Id.*

<sup>19</sup> *Id.*

<sup>20</sup> *Id.*

<sup>21</sup> *Id.*

<sup>22</sup> *Id.*



are just lies, with our website which costs us about 70 dollars, we were capable of destroying all those lies. The Americans have destroyed our Website five times, where is the freedom they are talking about? Why they should do that? Why they are fighting a small Website like ours? This explains that the American civilization reaches its end, they can not lie more, in addition, the blessed September 11, put the American administration in a series of troubles, it's their end now.

11. "The Internet is emerging as a cheap and powerful delivery system, capable of great disruptive power over long distances. It offers minimal risk to any individual or group wishing to illustrate the strength of its argument with direct confrontation against companies or governments."<sup>23</sup> Jimmy Gurulé, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement, U.S. Department of the Treasury, testified before the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee that terrorist groups exploit the Internet to recruit supporters and to raise terrorist funds.<sup>24</sup>

12. "Al Qaeda has always depended heavily on donations, and its global fundraising network is built upon a foundation of charities, nongovernmental organizations, and other financial institutions that use websites and Internet-based chat rooms and forums."<sup>25</sup> Frequently, the websites offer specific bank account numbers of the site to which donations may be wired. "The U.S. government has also frozen the assets of three seemingly legitimate charities that use the internet to raise money--the Benevolence International Foundation (BIF), the Global Relief Foundation, and the Al Haramain Foundation--because of evidence that those charities have funneled money to

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<sup>23</sup> <http://www.computerweekly.com/Article117405.htm>

<sup>24</sup> Testimony of Jimmy Gurulé, Under Secretary for Enforcement, U.S. Department of the Treasury, before the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee (PO-3635). November 20, 2002; *see also*, {<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/pol/terror/02112001.htm>}.

<sup>25</sup> *Id.* at 7.

Al Qaeda." Each of these charities are associated with and have direct relationships with Sami Al-Hussayen or the websites he maintains for IANA.<sup>26</sup>

13. In addition to soliciting donations, websites are also used "to recruit and mobilize supporters to play a more active role in support of terrorist activities or causes."<sup>27</sup> Terrorist organizations capture information about users who browse their websites. Those who appear to be most interested are sent e-mails with religious decrees and Anti-American propaganda.

14. Mohamad bin Ahmad Assalim, a member of Al Qaeda wrote an article entitled "39 Ways to participate in Jihad and Serve the Mujahideen." He called for the publication of news about the mujahideen fighting jihad. "The publication and circulation of Mujahideen news should not be underestimated. So, as a Muslim, one should participate in these actions because it is a duty that has to be carried out." "You have to publish any information or materials to promote Jihad and to praise the Mujahideen." "You may also put this document in the Internet so that your brothers can have access to it."

15. He specifically mentions websites in item 34:

Websites: This is a vital area for support and exchange of information on Jihad and the Mujahideen. Some of the topics could be discussed through the internet among a limited group of Muslims:

Promoting Jihad  
Ways to Defend the Mujahideen  
Guidance  
Jihad Literature

16. Similarly, Jandal Al-Azdi declared in Destroying America, a media war.

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<sup>26</sup> *Id.* at 8.

<sup>27</sup> *Id.*

The Islamic jihadist websites should be a spider network that participates more in this conflict. These websites have to be developed and have to become more advanced, in fact, more websites are needed, their number should multiply like ants. Our war starts by the media, we have to win this war in order to be able to continue the conflict and fight."

17. "Terrorists use the Internet not only to learn how to build bombs but also to plan and coordinate specific attacks. Al Qaeda operatives relied heavily on the Internet in planning and coordinating the September 11 attacks."<sup>28</sup>

18. Defendant Sami Al-Hussayen is committed to the principles of violent jihad. He actively supports and promotes this ideology by registering and maintaining websites. Sami Al-Hussayen established, developed and maintained websites for individuals and groups which promote violent jihad and directly support Al Qaeda. He performed this service and disseminated fatwas, articles, images and other materials with the intention of recruiting supporters, sympathizers and members and to raise money for terrorist groups like Al Qaeda.

*Sheiks Al-Hawali and Ouda*

19. Sheiks Safar Al-Hawali and Salman Al-Ouda are the spiritual leaders of the Al Qaeda movement.<sup>29</sup> In September 1990, during the initial U.S.-Iraq conflict, Sheikh Al-Hawali released a tape which established a vision for Osama bin Laden's war against the United States and the West:

We have asked the help of our real enemies in defending us. The point is that we need an internal change. The first war should be against the infidels inside and then we will be strong enough to face our external

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<sup>28</sup> Institute of Peace Special Report, at 10.

<sup>29</sup> Testimony of Michael Gneckow, U.S. v. Sami Omar Al-Hussayen, Detention Hearing, p. 22, lines 10-14. Attached as Exhibit B.

enemy. Brothers, you have a duty to perform. The war will be long. The confrontation is coming.<sup>30</sup>

20. After the 1995 bombing of the U.S. National Guard Khobar Towers facility in Saudi Arabia, a fax was sent to CNN in Atlanta claiming responsibility for the attack. The terrorists stated that the attack was in retaliation for the imprisonment of Sheik Al-Hawali and Sheik Al-Ouda.

21. In 1996, when Osama bin Laden issued his fatwa or declaration entitled, Declaration of War against the Americans Occupying the Land of the Two Holy Places" Osama bin Laden specifically called for the release of these two Saudi sheiks from imprisonment in Saudi Arabia.

By orders from the USA they also arrested a large number of scholars, Da'ees and young people - in the land of the two Holy Places- among them the prominent **Sheikh Salman Al-Oud'a and Sheikh Safar Al-Hawali** and their brothers; (We bemoan this and can only say: "No power and power acquiring except through Allah")...The imprisoned Sheikh **Safar Al-Hawali**, may Allah hasten his release...<sup>31</sup>

22. Immediately after the 1998 attacks against the United States embassies in Africa, Osama bin Laden issued statements supporting the bombings and stating that attacks against the United States will continue until certain demands are met. One of these demands called for "Releasing Islamic preachers and youths detained inside prisons in the United States, Israel, and Saudi Arabia, foremost of whom are Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman, **Sheik Alman Al-Ouda, Sheikh Safar Al-Hawaly** and their brothers."

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<sup>30</sup> "Saudi Missteps Helped Bin Laden Gain Power," Washington Post, October 15, 2001.

<sup>31</sup> Originally published in Al Quds Al Arabi (emphasis added).

23. These Saudi sheiks were outspoken in their proclamations of jihad, terrorism and violence against the West.<sup>32</sup> In fact, they have promoted suicide operations as a legitimate means of jihad.<sup>33</sup> Copies of Sheik Al-Ouda's sermons promoting violent jihad were found in one of Osama bin Laden's residences in Afghanistan.<sup>34</sup>

24. In an October 19, 2001 open letter to President George W. Bush, Sheikh Al Hawali wrote: "In the midst of this continuous confusion and frustration, the events of the 11<sup>th</sup> of September occurred. I will not conceal from you that a tremendous wave of joy...was felt by the Muslim in the street."<sup>35</sup>

25. The sheiks used websites to spread their violent message of jihad against the United States and non-Muslims. Sami Al-Hussayan assisted in their promotional efforts by creating a medium for them to express their ideology. Sami Al-Hussayan provided material support to the Al Qaeda network by creating websites by which violent jihad against the United States could be espoused. In furtherance of Al Qaeda's goals, he purposefully and knowingly posted militant articles and messages written by these Saudi sheiks--the spiritual leaders of Al Qaeda.

26. A member of Mohammed Atta's September 11 hijacker cell in Hamburg, Germany made several calls to Sheik Al Hawali and Sheik Ouda. The sheiks provided ideological justifications and support for suicide attacks. It has also been recently revealed that the United States National Security Agency intercepted phone conversations between the September 11th hijackers and sheiks from Saudi Arabia. Although the

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<sup>32</sup> *Id.* at p. 23, lines 7-15.

<sup>33</sup> *Id.* at p. 23, lines 16-20.

<sup>34</sup> *Id.* at p. 26, lines 7-16

<sup>35</sup> Saudi cleric Safar bin-Abd-al-Rahman al-Hawali, "Open Letter from Saudi Cleric to President Bush," Al Quds Al Arabi, October 19, 2001

identity of the sheiks that the hijackers contacted has not been revealed at this time, it seems likely that they may have tried to contact these same Saudi Sheiks.

27. Sheik Al Hawali's websites {www.alhawali.org} and {www.alhawali.com} were registered by Sami Al-Hussayan. Sheik Ouda publishes his articles and fatwas on the website {www.islamtoday.net}. IslamToday was registered by the Specially Designated Global Terrorist Al Haramain Islamic charity on behalf of these two Saudi sheiks. Sami al-Hussayan administered the site {www.islamtoday.net}.<sup>36</sup>

28. On May 15, 2001, three and one-half months before the September 11th attacks, an article written by Sheik Ouda called "Suicide Operations" was posted on the website {www.alasr.ws}. Sami Al-Hussayan was the sole registrant for this website.

Sheik Ouda wrote:

The second part of the rule is that the Mujahid (warrior) must kill himself if he knows that this will lead to killing a great number of the enemies, and that he will not be able to kill them without killing himself first, or demolishing a center vital to the enemy or its military force, and so on. This is not possible except by involving the human element in the operation. In this new era, this can be accomplished with the modern means of bombing **or bringing down an airplane** on an important location that will cause the enemy great losses.<sup>37</sup>

29. Sami Al-Hussayan paid invoices for the website domain name {www.alasr.net}. The defendant's computer also contained images of the materials posted on the "alasr" site. FTP logs show that Al-Hussayan uploaded these files from his computer to the website {www.alasr.ws}. In fact, Sami Al-Hussayan conducted this upload to the "alasr" site on the same date the fatwa was written.

<sup>36</sup> Superseding Indictment, U.S. v. Sami Omar Al-Hussayan, para. 23, CR-03-0048-C-ELJ (DC Idaho) (January 9, 2004). Attached as Exhibit C.

<sup>37</sup> Indictment at para. 20. (Emphasis added).

30. Sami Al-Hussayen promoted these suicide operations and the ideology espoused by Sheik Ouda. Mr. Al-Hussayen e-mailed a poem to his brother entitled "A Martyr Under Twenty." The introduction to this poem was written by Sheik Ouda. The poem praises violent jihad through suicide operations.

31. As a telling precursor to the defense currently asserted by Sami Al-Hussayen in his criminal trial in Idaho, he stated that in the email that "if ever questioned about posting the messages of suicide attacks by Sheik Al-Hawali, 'I will simply deny knowledge of the content of the message and claim that I merely host the servers.'"

*Al-Multaqa*

32. Al-Hussayen also maintained and posted information on the website {www.al-multaqa}. The website presented an online version of the Arabic magazine *Al-Mutaqa*. The magazine contained Sami Al-Hussayen's contact phone numbers. The magazine also displayed news about the Chechen mujahideen and advised visitors to join the Yahoo!QoqazGroup for news about jihad in Chechnya. In one such article, among many found on the website and also on Sami Al Hussayen's personal computer is an article entitled "The True Meaning of Shaheed." The article states that to die as a shaheed [martyr] is the ultimate honor.

33. The magazine is hyper linked to the "alacr" websites and {www.ianaradio.net} maintained by Al-Hussayen. The site is also linked to the website {www.qoqaz.com} which has been used frequently by Al Qaeda to promote jihad in Chechnya. The "alacr" site is also linked to {www.palestine-info.org}, a site considered by numerous experts to be the official website of Hamas. Hamas and Al Qaeda are designated as global terrorist groups.

34. Al-Multaqa also included links for subscribing to the internet bulletin board that later became Yahoo!QoqazGroup, which was maintained by Sami Al-Hussayen. In a telephone call with Verizon, Al-Hussayen requested the activation of the telephone number of Al Multaqa – 208 892 9197. He gave his own home phone number and address as a point of contact.

35. Sami Al-Hussayen received an e-mail thanking him for posting messages while the {www.qoqaz.com} website was not functioning. The Qoqaz website is the premier website promoting jihad in Chechnya. The website includes images of Ibn-ul-Khattab, the Al Qaeda leader of jihad in Chechnya. These images were found saved on Sami Al-Hussayen's computer.

36. As described above, Al-Hussayen also monitored and participated in the Yahoo!QoqazGroup chat room. Participants in this chat room promoted violence and jihad. The invitation to join the chat room was posted on the Al-Multaqa website and announced the "Establishment of a network to support and disseminate news of the Caucasus [Qoqaz]." The purpose of the chat room was described the following way:

So that those who cannot physically engage in holy war may support the Chechen issue and holy war by the pen and tongue, an electronic network [listserve] has been established. Please use this [listserve] for all news, discussions, dialogues, and consultations relating to the issue of our Chechen holy warrior brothers.... We ask everyone to help the Chechen holy warriors with your support, your money, and your selves. This is a duty upon us, and we must not be negligent.

37. The first posting that Sami Al-Hussayen issued on the Qoqaz group chat room called for "A Cry and Call" to fight "idolators with your money, your selves, your tongues and your prayers." His postings also included a statement that the problem with contemporary Islam is that Muslims have given up jihad and are not practicing it enough.



In addition, he posted "Virtues of Jihad" which glorified those who die in battle while performing jihad. He said that these martyrs have a special place in heaven close to Allah.

38. Al Hussayen received jihadist messages on the Yahoo!QoqazGroup chat room which included an audiotape from Osama bin Laden. Sami downloaded and transferred these audio messages by e-mail to fellow terrorist operatives with instructions to its recipients to send the messages out to as many people as possible. Thus, Sami Al-Hussayen directly promoted and distributed messages from Osama bin Laden.

*Islamic Assembly of North America*

39. Sami Al-Hussayen controlled IANA's websites. Al-Hussayen described himself in an e-mail as the Webmaster for IANA. IANA's sites include {www.islamway.com}, {www.iana.org} and {www.ianaradio.net}. Al-Hussayen maintained a complete back-up of these websites on his computer. Al-Hussayen knowingly and intentionally selected materials for the websites.

40. On June 19, 2001, IANA's website {www.islamway.com} published an article by al-Hawali that was republished on his website, {www.islamtoday.net}. On November 4, 2001, an article was posted on the site which:

justified and advocated suicide bombings if certain conditions were met, namely: (1) that the purpose is to assist Allah's religion; (2) that 'the attacker is almost certain that his act will have some benefit, either by inflicting the enemy with casualties or injuries, by encouraging the Muslims to fight the enemy, or by weakening the enemy's resolve by showing them what a single man is capable of...[;] (3) that the act is against 'unbelievers who have declared war against the Muslims...[;] (4) that 'the act is in their countries or in countries under their rule, where Muslims need to resist

them and expel them...[;] and (5) ‘to be approved by the parents of the attacker...’<sup>38</sup>

41. On August 16, 2001, IANA’s website {www.islamway.com} published a propaganda statement that encouraged individuals to join arms in jihad against the West. Appropriately entitled “An Invitation to Jihad,” the publication stated that “[t]he mujahid brothers will accept you with open arms and within a period of two weeks you will be given commando training and will be sent to the frontline.”<sup>39</sup>

42. Just two days before the attacks, on September 9, 2001, an individual posted a statement on IANA’s website {www.islamway.com} that he was leaving Afghanistan “on duty” and that “Jihad is the only means to eradicate all evil on a personal and general level[;]” that “[t]he only answer is to ignite and trigger an all out war, a worldwide Jihad; and that “[w]e will do our best to ignite this war, may Allah protect us.”

43. In addition, an officer of IANA’s Canada branch ran a mosque that harbored an al-Qaeda operative. Bahaa Elbatal is a director of the Islamic Assembly of North America in Canada.<sup>40</sup> Elbatal is also the Secretary of the mosque in Montreal where Ould Slahi found refuge and led prayers.<sup>41</sup> Slahi is a senior al-Qaeda operative that provided assistance to both the 1998 Embassy Bombing attacks and the failed Millennium bomb plot on the United States.

44. From November 1999 through February 13, 2003 Al-Hussayen was functioning as an IANA officer and employee.<sup>42</sup> Al-Hussayen was actively involved in

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<sup>38</sup> Michael E. McLennan, FBI Special Agent. Application and Affidavit for Search Warrant, Case Number: CR 03-048, United States District Court for the District of Idaho. February 21, 2003. p16.

<sup>39</sup> Application and Affidavit for Search Warrant, p13.

<sup>40</sup> Islamic Assembly of North America in Canada. List of Directors. Canada Corporations Directorate. March 31, 2000.

<sup>41</sup> David Johnston, “Terror Suspect is Rearrested in Africa at U.S. Request,” *New York Times*, January 29, 2000.

<sup>42</sup> Superseding Indictment, at paragraph 6.

IANA's business transactions and fundraising activities.<sup>43</sup> He also assisted in the coordination of an IANA conference.

45. A number of IANA conferences were sponsored by the Global Relief Foundation (GRF) which is a Specially Designated Global Terrorist and co-defendant in this action. GRF also participated in the IANA conferences and sent money to IANA to offset the conferences' costs.<sup>44</sup>

46. These conferences were also sponsored and/or financed, in part, by the Benevolence International Foundation which is also a Specially Designated Global Terrorist and co-defendant in this action.<sup>45</sup>

*Images Found on Sami Al Hussayen's Computer*

47. In addition to the messages and articles previously described, Sami Al Hussayen also maintained several disturbing images on his computer for use on these websites. Such images included:

Several pictures of the World Trade Center Towers including a computer generated image of where the airplanes struck the towers, and images of the towers before and after they collapsed;

An aerial photograph of the Pentagon;

A picture of a United Airlines airplane;

A photograph of a U.S. Navy Aircraft Carrier;

Photographs of other Al Qaeda terrorist targets including the Golden Gate Bridge and the Capitol Building in Washington, DC;

Numerous photographs of Osama bin Laden including an image of Osama bin Laden facing off with President George Bush. There is a target

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<sup>43</sup> *Id.*

<sup>44</sup> Testimony of Michael Gneckow, U.S. v. Sami Omar Al-Hussayen, Detention Hearing, at 104, lines 9 - 20.

<sup>45</sup> *Id.* at 100, lines 15-20.

superimposed on President Bush's head with the center of his head in the cross hairs of the target. A copy of this photograph is included below;



Numerous photographs of Sheik Salman Ouda;

Photograph of Sudaman Abu Ghaith who is an Al Qaeda spokesman;

A poster of Chechnya with a symbol for the website Qoqaz.com and images of armed mujahideen soldiers;

Photographs of Zacarias Moussaoui, the suspected 20th hijacker who has been indicted in Virginia and Richard Reid, the Al Qaeda operative convicted of attempting to explode a trans-Atlantic flight from Paris to Miami with explosives inserted in his shoes;

Photograph of a Taliban soldier firing a rocket propelled grenade.<sup>46</sup>

These are merely a sample of the thousands of images contained on his computer.

#### *Financial Support*

48. Sami Al-Hussayen also provided material support to Al Qaeda and other terrorist groups through the collection of donations. From August of 1994 until at least February of 2003, Sami Al-Hussayen maintained at least six different bank accounts in the United States.<sup>47</sup> From at least 1997, Sami used some of these accounts to receive donations and large sums of money. He transferred these sums to the IANA and other

<sup>46</sup> See, Testimony and Exhibits of Michael Gneckow, U.S. v. Sami Omar Al-Hussayen, Detention Hearing, Attached as Exhibit B.

<sup>47</sup> Indictment, at paragraph 22.

organizations and individuals.<sup>48</sup> Sami Al Hussayen also made disbursements to individuals in Cairo, Egypt; Montreal, Canada; Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; Amman, Jordan; and Islamabad, Pakistan.<sup>49</sup>

49. Monies transferred from Al-Hussayen were used to fund salaries of IANA officers, and to permit patrons to travel to IANA conventions. Mr. Al-Hussayen played an active role in determining where the IANA would send its contributions and how the business should operate. The IANA received and distributed over three million dollars (\$3,000,000.00). These funds were also used to support jihad and the Al Qaeda network.

50. Sami Al-Hussayen used the Yahoo!QoqazGroup to directly request financial contributions to support those engaged in jihad. In a response to statements that the Russians won the Chechen conflict, Al-Hussayen posted a message to the jihadist email group on February 9, 2000, "We request the Muslims to increase their *Duas* to Allah and to increase their moral and financial support to the mujahideen."

51. In September, 1998, Sami Al-Hussayen received two checks totaling one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) from his uncle, Saleh Al-Hussayen. Sami Al-Hussayen forwarded this money directly to the IANA.<sup>50</sup> This same uncle's travel was sponsored by the IANA. He traveled to the United States on an IANA fundraising mission to the United States in the weeks leading up to the September 11th terrorist attacks. Saleh al-Hussayen is a senior Saudi cleric and the director of the Two Holy Mosques. In August 2001, he arrived in New York City and was given a tour of the city,

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<sup>48</sup> *Id.*

<sup>49</sup> *Id.* at paragraph 24.

<sup>50</sup> Testimony of Michael Gneckow, U.S. v. Sami Omar Al-Hussayen, Detention Hearing, at 77, lines 2-20, Attached as Exhibit B.

including the vicinity of the World Trade Center Towers.<sup>51</sup> He then traveled to Chicago, Detroit and Canada meeting with IANA officials and with officials from other charities.<sup>52</sup>

52. There is an indication that Sami Al-Hussayen met with his uncle in Michigan, because he received a cash disbursement in Ann Arbor around the same time that his uncle Saleh was in Ann Arbor.<sup>53</sup> On September 6, 2001, Sami's uncle Saleh arrived in Herndon, Virginia. Two or three days before the September 11th attacks, Saleh Al-Hussayen switched from his original hotel to a hotel a few miles away, the Marriott Residence Inn in Herndon.<sup>54</sup> The Marriott Residence Inn in Herndon was the same hotel where at least three of the American Airlines Flight 77 hijackers stayed the night before September 11<sup>th</sup>. The following morning these men hijacked Flight 77 and crashed the airliner into the Pentagon.<sup>55</sup>

53. When interviewed by the FBI, Saleh Al-Hussayen feigned a heart attack to avoid interrogation.<sup>56</sup> The doctor attending to Saleh Al-Hussayen claimed that he could not find anything wrong with him.<sup>57</sup>

### *Indictment*

54. Sami Al Hussayen was indicted on January 9, 2004 for providing material support and resources to terrorists. The indictment states that:

Sami Omar Al-Hussayen did knowingly conspire, combine, confederate, and agree with persons known and unknown to the Grand Jury, to provide material support and resources, and to conceal and disguise the nature, location, source and ownership of material support and resources, intending that they were to be used in preparation for and in carrying out a violation of Title 18, United

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<sup>51</sup> *Id.* at p. 81, lines 3-17.

<sup>52</sup> *Id.*

<sup>53</sup> *Id.* at 81, lines 18-24.

<sup>54</sup> *Id.* at 82, lines 9-20.

<sup>55</sup> *Id.* at 83, lines 1-6.

<sup>56</sup> *Id.* at 89, lines 1-7.

<sup>57</sup> *Id.* at 89, lines 8-13.

States Code, Section 956 (conspiracy to kill, kidnap, maim, or injure persons or damage property in a foreign country), in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 2339A and Section 371.<sup>58</sup>

55. The grand jury found that "the purpose of the conspiracy was to create and maintain websites and other internet media, which were intended in part to recruit personnel and raise funds for violent jihad..."<sup>59</sup> The Grand Jury also determined that Sami Al Hussayen, on the {www.al-multaqa.com} website, invited "those who cannot physically engage in holy war" to join an internet e-mail group "for all news, discussions, dialogues, and consultations relating to the issue of our Chechen holy warrior brothers," and urged all readers "to help the Chechen holy warriors with [their] support, [their] money, and [their] selves." As described above, members of this internet e-mail group posted inquiries and information relating to violent jihad.<sup>60</sup>

56. Through these websites, Sami Al-Hussayen published and broadcast a wide variety of speeches, lectures and articles justifying and glorifying violent jihad.<sup>61</sup> He also called upon Muslims to personally participate in violent jihad, or alternatively to provide financial assistance to such groups.<sup>62</sup>

57. The Defendant also "published graphic videos depicting mujahideen and other subjects relating to violent jihad with the intent to inspire viewers to engage in violent jihad or to provide financial assistance to those who did so. Individuals in the United states who viewed these videos were inspired, at least in part, by the videos to travel overseas to train for and engage in violent jihad and related terrorist offenses."<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>58</sup> Superseding Indictment of Sami Omar Al-Hussayen, p. 14.

<sup>59</sup> *Id.*

<sup>60</sup> *Id.*, at p. 15.

<sup>61</sup> *Id.*

<sup>62</sup> *Id.*

<sup>63</sup> *Id.*, at p. 16.

58. Sami Al-Hussayen ideologically supports global jihad believing that, irrespective of location, Muslims should support fellow Muslims who are engaging in violent jihad against non-Muslim regimes including the United States of America. Sami Al-Hussayen has directly provided material support to groups that sponsor and carry out international terrorist activities, including suicide operations.

59. Sami Al-Hussayen has materially supported the Al Qaeda network which carried out the September 11, 2001 attacks upon the United States by promoting and distributing articles and fatwas issued by the spiritual leaders of Al Qaeda Sheiks Ouda and Al-Hawali. Sami Al-Hussayen has also downloaded and distributed a speech given by Osama bin Laden with instructions that the speech be widely distributed. Consistent with this ideological support of Al Qaeda, Sami Al Hussayen has created, registered and maintained numerous websites and Internet chat rooms which promote radical and violent jihad for the purpose of recruitment and raising funds to perpetuate the Al Qaeda jihad.



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U.S. COURTS

REC'D FEB 13 P 1:11

REC'D  
 CRIMINAL DIVISION  
 FEB 13 2005

11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF IDAHO

12 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

13 Plaintiff,

14 vs.

15 SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN,

16 Defendant.

Cr. No. CR-03 048-NEJL

INDICTMENT

(Vio. 18 U.S.C. 1546(a); 1001(a)(1) and  
 (2), 3257 and 3238)

19 THE GRAND JURY CHARGES:

21 At all times pertinent to this Indictment:

23 VISA FRAUD AND FALSE STATEMENT

24 The Student Visas

25 Background

- 26 1. In order for a foreign student to study in the United States on an F-1 student visa

1 the student must declare and promise under oath to United States authorities that the student  
2 seeks a presence in the United States solely for the purpose of pursuing the student's  
3 course of studies. In relation thereto, the foreign student must truthfully and fully declare his  
4 associations with organizations to the appropriate United States Government authorities in  
5 order for those authorities to evaluate any such association and related activities in relation to  
6 the interests of the United States.

7 2. SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN was a citizen of Saudi Arabia. Between about  
8 August 7, 1994 and September 23, 1998, AL-HUSSAYEN studied in the United States as a  
9 foreign student. He studied at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana, where he obtained a  
10 Masters of Science degree in computer science; and at Southern Methodist University in  
11 Dallas, Texas.

12 3. On or about September 23, 1998, AL-HUSSAYEN applied to the University of  
13 Idaho at Moscow, Idaho, by submitting an International Application Form requesting that he  
14 be admitted to the Computer Science PhD program for the Spring 1999 Semester.

15 4. In or about January, 1999, AL-HUSSAYEN was admitted to the Computer  
16 Science PhD program at the University of Idaho, with an emphasis on computer security and  
17 intrusion techniques. University of Idaho records indicated that he began his studies the  
18 Spring 1999 Semester. At the time he published his permanent address as [REDACTED]  
19 [REDACTED] Moscow, Idaho.

20 The year 1999 transactions

21 5. On or about May 17, 1999, United States Immigration and Nationalization (INS)  
22 Form I-20 was issued by the University of Idaho, allowing AL-HUSSAYEN to study in the  
23 Computer Science PhD program beginning no later than August 24, 1999, and ending no later  
24 than December 17, 2004.

6. On or about July 17, 1999, while outside the United States, **AL-HUSSAYEN** signed the Student Certification of the INS Form I-20 at section #11, which read in pertinent part:

I have read and agreed to comply with the terms and conditions of my admission. . . . I certify that all information provided on this form refers specifically to me and is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I certify that I seek to enter or remain in the United States temporarily, and solely for the purpose of pursuing a full course of study at [the University of Idaho]. I also authorize the named school to release any information from my records which is needed. [Emphasis added.]

**AL-HUSSAYEN** falsely made said certification, knowing of his internet and business activities alleged hereafter. On or about July 20, 1999, the United States Government issued an F-1 student visa to **AL-HUSSAYEN** at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The visa was valid for twenty-four months, or until July 20, 2001. (See Counts One and Two hereafter.)

7. On or about August 11, 1999, **AL-HUSSAYEN** was admitted by the United States Government into the United States at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York City, New York, as an F-1 student. **AL-HUSSAYEN** was admitted into the United States by the United States Government pursuant to the July 20, 1999 visa and in direct reliance upon **AL-HUSSAYEN**'s certification on the INS Form I-20 dated July 17, 1999. (See Count Three hereafter.)

#### The year 2000 transactions

8. On or about July 7, 2000, a second INS Form I-20 was issued by the University of Idaho and designated "for Continued attendance at this school" and in order "to add dependant." On or about this same day and in Moscow, Idaho, **AL-HUSSAYEN** signed the Student Certification of said INS Form I-20 at section #11 and which read in pertinent part:

I have read and agreed to comply with the terms and conditions of my admission. . . . I certify that all information provided on this form refers specifically to me and is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I certify that I seek to enter or remain in the United States temporarily, and solely for the purpose of pursuing a full course of study at [the University of Idaho]. I also authorize the named school to release any information from my records which is needed. [Emphasis added.]

**AL-HUSSAYEN** falsely made said certification, knowing of his internet and business activities alleged hereafter. (See Counts Four and Five hereafter.) On or about July 9, 2000,

1 AL-HUSSAYEN departed from the United States at the John F. Kennedy International  
2 Airport in New York City, New York.

3 9. On or about August 25, 2000, AL-HUSSAYEN was admitted into the United  
4 States by the United States Government at Washington, D.C., as an F-1 student. AL-  
5 HUSSAYEN was admitted into the United States by the United States Government pursuant  
6 to the student visa dated July 20, 1999 as previously referenced and in reliance upon AL-  
7 HUSSAYEN's certification on the INS Form I-20 dated July 7, 2000. (See Count Six  
8 hereafter.)

9 The year 2002 transactions

10 10. On or about January 10, 2002, AL-HUSSAYEN departed the United States at  
11 the John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York City, New York. On or about January  
12 13, 2002, AL-HUSSAYEN signed and submitted to the United States embassy a DOS Form  
13 DS-156 for the purpose of obtaining another F-1 student visa. Section 36 of the form reads in  
14 pertinent part:

15 I certify that I have read and understand all the questions set forth in this application  
16 and the answers I have furnished on this form are true and correct to the best of my  
17 knowledge and belief. I understand that any false or misleading statement may result  
18 in the permanent refusal of a visa or denial of entry into the United States. I  
understand that possession of a visa does not automatically entitle the bearer to enter  
the United States of America upon arrival at a port of entry if he or she is found  
inadmissible.

19 At section nineteen of the Form DS-156, AL-HUSSAYEN stated that the purpose of his entry  
20 into the United States was to "study;" and, at section twenty-six, that he would do so at the  
21 University of Idaho. At section 20 he stated his permanent address in the United States to be  
22 [REDACTED] Moscow, Idaho, 83843. As part of his application for the F-1 student  
23 visa, AL-HUSSAYEN relied upon and/or submitted the INS Form I-20 dated July 7, 2000, as  
24 previously referenced.

25 11. On or about January 14, 2002, the DOS Form DS-156 was formally stamped as  
26 received by the United States Government at the United States Embassy in Riyadh, Kingdom  
27 of Saudi Arabia. However, the application was refused because the birth date of AL-  
28

1 HUSSAYEN on the visa application and the July 7, 2000 INS Form I-20 did not match the  
2 birth date on his passport.

3 12. On or about January 14, 2002, and in conjunction with the same F-1 student visa  
4 application, AL-HUSSAYEN submitted a DOS Form DS-157 Supplemental Non-immigrant  
5 Visa Application to the United States Government at the United States Embassy in Riyadh,  
6 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which DOS Form DS-157 was attached to the original DOS Form  
7 DS-156 submitted on January 14, 2002. Section 13 of the DOS Form DS-157 required the  
8 applicant to "[l]ist all Professional, Social, <sup>and or (all)</sup> Charitable Organizations to Which You Belong  
9 (Belonged) or Contribute (Contributed) or with Which You Work (Have Worked)." AL-  
10 HUSSAYEN listed "ACM & IEEE." ("ACM" stands for the Association for Computive  
11 Machinery, and "IEEE" stands for the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.) AL-  
12 HUSSAYEN listed no other affiliations. AL-HUSSAYEN falsely and intentionally did not  
13 list the Islamic Assembly of North America (hereafter the IANA) and other entities. (See  
14 Counts Seven and Eight hereafter.)

15 13. On or about March 19, 2002, the University of Idaho provided an INS Form I-20  
16 for AL-HUSSAYEN "for Continued attendance at this school" and to "correct birth-date."  
17 On or about April 6, 2002, AL-HUSSAYEN signed the Student Certification of the INS Form  
18 I-20 at section eleven, which stated in pertinent part:

19 I have read and agreed to comply with the terms and conditions of my admission. . . .  
20 I certify that all information provided on this form refers specifically to me and is true  
21 and correct to the best of my knowledge. I certify that I seek to enter or remain in the  
22 United States temporarily, and solely for the purpose of pursuing a full course of  
study at [the University of Idaho]. I also authorize the named school to release any  
information from my records which is needed. [Emphasis added.]

23 AL-HUSSAYEN falsely made the certification, knowing of his internet and business  
24 activities alleged hereafter. On or about the same day of April 6, 2002, AL-HUSSAYEN  
25 formally submitted the INS Form I-20 dated April 6, 2002, to the United States Government  
26 at the United States Embassy in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the United States  
27 Government issued AL-HUSSAYEN an F-1 student visa in direct reliance upon AL-  
28

1 HUSSAYEN's certifications on the DOS Form DS-156 dated January 14, 2002, and attached  
 2 DOS Form DS-157, together with the INS Form I-20 dated April 6, 2002. (See Counts Nine  
 3 and Ten hereafter.)

4 14. On or about May 9, 2002, AL-HUSSAYEN was admitted by the United States  
 5 Government into the United States at the John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York  
 6 City, New York, as an F-1 student by virtue of the F-1 student visa issued April 6, 2002, and  
 7 in direct reliance upon AL-HUSSAYEN'S certifications on the DOS Form DS-156 dated  
 8 January 14, 2002, and attached DOS Form DS-157, together with the INS Form I-20 dated  
 9 April 6, 2002. During the admission at the John F. Kennedy International Airport, AL-  
 10 HUSSAYEN was inspected by INS and Customs officials. During the inspections, the INS  
 11 Form I-20 dated April 6, 2002, was photocopied by the Customs officials, with the Customs  
 12 officials retaining the copy and the original being returned to AL-HUSSAYEN. (See Count  
 13 Eleven hereafter.)

14 The Web-site Activities

15 15. From at least October 2, 1998, until the date of this Indictment, AL-  
 16 HUSSAYEN engaged in computer web-site activities that exceeded his course of study at the  
 17 University of Idaho. These activities included expert computer services, advice, assistance  
 18 and support to organizations and individuals, including the IANA, in the form of web-site  
 19 registration, management, administration and maintenance. A number of those web-sites  
 20 accommodated materials that ~~both~~ <sup>had</sup> advocated violence against the United States.

21 16. The IANA was incorporated in 1993 in Colorado as a non-profit, charitable  
 22 organization. It maintained offices in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Its official mission statement  
 23 was that of *Da'wa*: the proselytizing and spreading the word of Islam. The IANA did this, in  
 24 part, by providing a number of media outlets as vehicles for advocating Islam, such as internet  
 25 web-sites with "bulletin boards," internet magazines, toll-free telephone lines, and audio  
 26 ("radio.net") services. The IANA solicited and received donations of monies both from  
 27 within the United States and without. The IANA also hosted regular Islamic  
 28

1 conferences in the United States, with participation by individuals affiliated with other  
2 charitable organizations also located within the United States.

3 17. AL-HUSSAYEN was the formal registered agent for the IANA in Idaho (since  
4 May 11, 2001) and a business associate of the IANA in its purpose of *Da'wa* (proselytizing),  
5 which included the web-site dissemination of radical Islamic ideology the purpose of which  
6 was indoctrination, recruitment of members, and the instigation of acts of violence and  
7 terrorism.

8 18. AL-HUSSAYEN was either the registrant or the administrative contact for a  
9 number of internet web-sites which either belonged to or were linked to the IANA. A number  
10 of said IANA-related web-sites were registered to AL-HUSSAYEN directly, to the IANA or  
11 to Dar Al-Asr, a Saudi Arabian company that provided web hostings on the internet. AL-  
12 HUSSAYEN registered web-sites on behalf of Dar Al-Asr, identifying himself as the  
13 administrative point of contact for Dar Al-Asr and giving his Moscow, Idaho street address  
14 and University of Idaho e-mail address for reference.

15 19. Of the afore-referenced web-sites, AL-HUSSAYEN was the sole registrant of  
16 web-sites [www.alasr.ws](http://www.alasr.ws) (created September 11, 2000), [www.cybermsa.org](http://www.cybermsa.org) (created March  
17 15, 2001) and [www.liveislam.net](http://www.liveislam.net) (created July 8, 2002). Web-sites [www.alasr.net](http://www.alasr.net) (created  
18 August 15, 1999), [www.almawred.com](http://www.almawred.com) (created November 1, 1999) and [www.heejrah.com](http://www.heejrah.com)  
19 (February 22, 2000) were registered to Dar Al-Asr, with AL-HUSSAYEN as the  
20 administrative contact person. Web-site [www.almanar.net](http://www.almanar.net) (created October 2, 1998) was  
21 registered to Al-Manar Al-Jadeed Magazine, with AL-HUSSAYEN as the administrative  
22 contact person. [Iananet.org](http://Iananet.org) (created August 11, 1995) was registered to IANA and designed  
23 and maintained by the web-site entity Dar Al-Asr. [Iamaradionet.com](http://Iamaradionet.com) (created May 25, 1999)  
24 was registered to IANA, with AL-HUSSAYEN as the head of its supervisory committee and  
25 member of its technical committee. [Islamway.com](http://Islamway.com) (created August 18, 1998) was registered  
26 to IANA, with direct links to AL-HUSSAYEN's web-sites, including [www.alasr.ws](http://www.alasr.ws) and  
27 [www.cybersma.org](http://www.cybersma.org). The registration of web-sites [www.alhawali.org](http://www.alhawali.org) and [www.alhawali.com](http://www.alhawali.com)  
28



(both created November 18, 2000) referenced AL-Asr and AL-HUSSAYEN, with AL-HUSSAYEN as the administrative contact for [www.alhawali.com](http://www.alhawali.com). These two web-sites corresponded to a radical sheikh referenced in paragraph 21 hereafter. Web-site [www.islamtoday.net](http://www.islamtoday.net) (created March 17, 2000) was related to a radical sheikh also referenced in paragraph 21 hereafter and posted articles to some of the Dar Al-Asr and AL-HUSSAYEN web-sites.

20. One of the afore-referenced web-sites registered by AL-HUSSAYEN was [www.alasr.ws](http://www.alasr.ws). On September 11, 2000, AL-HUSSAYEN registered the [www.alasr.ws](http://www.alasr.ws) web-site. In about June of 2001, an article entitled "Provision of Suicide Operations" was published on the internet magazine of the website [www.alasr.ws](http://www.alasr.ws). The article was written by a radical Saudi sheikh. A portion of the article read as follows:

The second part is the rule that the *Mujahid* (warrior) must kill himself if he knows that this will lead to killing a great number of the enemies, and that he will not be able to kill them without killing himself first, or demolishing a center vital to the enemy or its military force, and so on. This is not possible except by involving the human element in the operation. In this new era, this can be accomplished with the modern means of bombing or bringing down an airplane on an important location that will cause the enemy great losses. [Emphasis added.]

21. [Www.alasr.ws](http://www.alasr.ws) and other web-sites registered or linked to, or technically advised by AL-HUSSAYEN, including [www.islamway.com](http://www.islamway.com) (previously mentioned), also posted other violent *jihad* (holy war)-related messages by other radical sheikhs, including those referenced in preceding paragraph 19.

#### Financial and Business Activities

22. From on or about August 17, 1994, until the date of this Indictment, AL-HUSSAYEN, at various times, maintained at least six United States bank accounts in Indiana, Texas, Idaho and Michigan. From at least January 23, 1997, until the date of this Indictment, AL-HUSSAYEN used said bank accounts to receive large sums of monies from within and without the United States, and to transfer and cause to be transferred large sums of monies to the IANA and other organizations and individuals.



1       23. From at least January 23, 1997, until the date of this Indictment, AL-  
2 HUSSAYEN received into and disbursed out of his bank accounts approximately  
3 \$300,000.00 in excess of the university study-related funds he received during the same period  
4 of time, such as the monthly stipend he was given by the Saudi Arabian Government, and the  
5 living expenses that corresponded thereto. These excess funds included \$49,992.00 paid to  
6 AL-HUSSAYEN on September 10, 1998, and \$49,985.00 paid to him on September 25,  
7 1998.

8       24. From at least November 16, 1999, to the date of this Indictment, AL-  
9 HUSSAYEN made disbursements of the excess funds referenced in the preceding paragraph  
10 to the IANA and to the IANA's officers, including a leading official of the IANA. A portion  
11 of these funds was used to pay operating expenses of the IANA, including salaries of IANA  
12 employees. Furthermore, in 1999, 2000 and 2001 wire transfers were made from AL-  
13 HUSSAYEN to individuals in Cairo, Egypt; Montreal, Canada; Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi  
14 Arabia; Amman, Jordan; and Islamabad, Pakistan. AL-HUSSAYEN also made  
15 disbursements to other organizations and individuals associated therewith during the time  
16 referenced in this paragraph.

17       25. From at least November 16, 1999, to the date of this Indictment, AL-  
18 HUSSAYEN maintained frequent business contact with the leading IANA official referenced  
19 above. Not only did AL-HUSSAYEN disburse money directly to the official in the form of  
20 wire transfers and personal checks, their relationship also included the maintenance of a  
21 checking account in a Michigan bank in AL-HUSSAYEN's name alone, but with the  
22 official's home address and the official's apparently exclusive use of the account. Among the  
23 deposits into the account was a \$4,000.00 wire transfer from AL-HUSSAYEN, 311 Sweet  
24 Avenue, Apt 6, Moscow, Idaho, to AL-HUSSAYEN, 219 Fieldcrest Street, Ann Arbor,  
25 Michigan. In addition, numerous telephone calls between AL-HUSSAYEN and the official  
26 were made during the time referenced in this paragraph.

26. From at least March of 1995 until about February of 2002, the IANA received into its bank accounts approximately three million dollars (\$3,000,000.00), including the funds received from AL-HUSSAYEN as referenced above, and disbursed approximately the same amount. The deposits included a three hundred thousand dollar (\$300,000.00) transfer from a Swiss bank account on or about May 14, 1998.

27. From about December of 1994 to about July of 2002, AL-HUSSAYEN traveled and otherwise funded travel for other individuals, including travel related to the IANA, through AL-HUSSAYEN's bank accounts and to locations in numerous states, as well as foreign countries.

28. From at least January 1, 1997, until on or about August 28, 2002, telephones corresponding to AL-HUSSAYEN had contact with telephones subscribed to individuals or entities in numerous states, as well as foreign countries. Subscribers corresponding to or associated with some of the numbers included the IANA and the source of the \$49,992.00 and \$49,985.00 transfers previously referenced paragraph 23.

#### THE VIOLATIONS

In material reliance upon the information contained in the INS I-20 forms and the DOS Forms DS-156 and DS-157 as heretofore referenced, the United States Government issued AL-HUSSAYEN F-1 student visas and allowed him to enter and remain in the United States. However, AL-HUSSAYEN entered into and remained in the United States for purposes other than that of solely pursuing his studies, including, but not limited to, material support of the IANA and others by means of his web-site and business activities, and knowingly and wilfully made false statements and omissions to the authorities of the United States in relation thereto. By not truthfully stating and revealing the nature and extent of his activities and affiliations in the United States, AL-HUSSAYEN thereby deprived the authorities of the United States of the knowledge thereof and the opportunity to evaluate and address the same within the context of the laws of the United States, resulting in felony violations by the Defendant, SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN, consisting of Counts One through Eleven.

COUNT ONE  
**FALSE STATEMENT TO THE UNITED STATES**  
(Violation 18 U.S.C. 1001(a)(2) and 3238)

The previous numbered paragraphs one through twenty-eight are hereby re-alleged as though set forth in full herein.

On or about July 17, 1999, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, Defendant herein, in a matter within the jurisdiction of the Executive Branch of the United States Government, knowingly and willfully made a materially false, fictitious and fraudulent statement and representation to authorities of the United States in relation to **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**'s status as a foreign student in the United States, in that **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, in applying for and receiving a student visa, signed and submitted an Immigration and Naturalization (INS) form I-20, thereby knowingly and willfully representing to United States Government authorities that he sought to enter into the United States for the sole purpose of pursuing a full course of study at the University of Idaho, when, in fact, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN** knowingly had been, was and would be engaged in activities other than his course of study at the University of Idaho, including, but not limited to, his involvement with the Islamic Assembly of North America; in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1001(a)(2) and 3238. (See previous paragraphs 5 and 6.)

COUNT TWO  
**VISA FRAUD**  
(Violation 18 U.S.C. 1546(a) and 3238)

The previous numbered paragraphs one through twenty-eight are hereby re-alleged as though set forth in full herein.

On or about July 17, 1999, until the date of this Indictment, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, Defendant herein, (1) knowingly made under oath and subscribed as true to the United States a false statement with respect to a material fact in an application and other document required by the immigration

1 laws and regulations of the United States and (2) knowingly presented such application and  
 2 other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the United States which  
 3 contained a materially false statement, in that SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN, in applying  
 4 for and receiving a student visa, signed and submitted an Immigration and Naturalization  
 5 (INS) form I-20, thereby knowingly and willfully representing to United States Government  
 6 authorities that he sought to enter into the United States for the sole purpose of pursuing a full  
 7 course of study at the University of Idaho, when, in fact, SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN  
 8 knowingly had been, was and would be engaged in activities other than his course of study at  
 9 the University of Idaho, including, but not limited to, his involvement with the Islamic  
 10 Assembly of North America; in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1546(a)  
 11 and 3238. (See previous paragraphs 5 and 6.)

12 **COUNT THREE**  
 13 **VISA FRAUD**  
 14 (Violation 18 U.S.C. 1546(a) and 3237)

15 The previous numbered paragraphs one through twenty-eight are hereby re-alleged as  
 16 though set forth in full herein.

17 On or about August 11, 1999, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho,  
 18 SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN, Defendant herein, (1) knowingly made under oath and  
 19 subscribed as true to the United States a false statement with respect to a material fact in an  
 20 application and other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the  
 21 United States, (2) knowingly presented such application and other document required by the  
 22 immigration laws and regulations of the United States which contained a materially false  
 23 statement, and (3) knowingly used a non-immigrant visa obtained by a false statement and  
 24 claim, in that SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN, in entering into the United States, presented  
 25 to United States Government authorities a student visa procured by means of a false statement  
 26 and claim and other document containing such false statement and claim; in violation of Title  
 27 18, United States Code, Sections 1546(a) and 3237. (See previous paragraphs 5 through 7.)  
 28

**COUNT FOUR**  
**FALSE STATEMENT TO THE UNITED STATES**  
 (Violation 18 U.S.C. 1001(a)(2) and 3238)

The previous numbered paragraphs one through twenty-eight are hereby re-alleged as though set forth in full herein.

On or about July 7, 2000, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, Defendant herein, in a matter within the jurisdiction of the Executive Branch of the United States Government, knowingly and willfully made a materially false, fictitious and fraudulent statement and representation to authorities of the United States in relation to **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN's** status as a foreign student in the United States, in that **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, in applying for and receiving a student visa, signed and submitted an Immigration and Naturalization (INS) form I-20, thereby knowingly and willfully representing to United States Government authorities that he sought to enter into the United States for the sole purpose of pursuing a full course of study at the University of Idaho, when, in fact, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN** knowingly had been, was and would be engaged in activities other than his course of study at the University of Idaho, including, but not limited to, his involvement with the Islamic Assembly of North America; in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1001(a)(2) and 3238. (See previous paragraph 8.)

**COUNT FIVE**  
**VISA FRAUD**  
 (Violation 18 U.S.C. 1546(a) and 3238)

The previous numbered paragraphs one through twenty-eight are hereby re-alleged as though set forth in full herein.

On or about July <sup>EC 7-000 KAL</sup> 27, 2000, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, Defendant herein, (1) knowingly made under oath and subscribed as true to the United States a false statement with respect to a material fact in an application and other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the

1 United States and (2) knowingly presented such application and other document required by  
 2 the immigration laws and regulations of the United States which contained a materially false  
 3 statement, in that SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN, in applying for and receiving a student  
 4 visa, signed and submitted an Immigration and Naturalization (INS) form I-20, thereby  
 5 knowingly and willfully representing to United States Government authorities that he sought  
 6 to enter into the United States for the sole purpose of pursuing a full course of study at the  
 7 University of Idaho, when, in fact, SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN knowingly had been, was  
 8 and would be engaged in activities other than his course of study at the University of Idaho,  
 9 including, but not limited to, his involvement with the Islamic Assembly of North America;  
 10 in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1546(a) and 3238. (See previous  
 11 paragraph 8.)

12  
 13 **COUNT SIX**  
**VISA FRAUD**  
 14 (Violation 18 U.S.C. 1546(a) and 3237)

15 The previous numbered paragraphs one through twenty-eight are hereby re-alleged as  
 16 though set forth in full herein.

17 On or about August 25, 2000, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho,  
 18 SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN, Defendant herein, (1) knowingly made under oath and  
 19 subscribed as true to the United States a false statement with respect to a material fact in an  
 20 application and other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the  
 21 United States, (2) knowingly presented such application and other document required by the  
 22 immigration laws and regulations of the United States which contained a materially false  
 23 statement, and (3) knowingly used a non-immigrant visa obtained by a false statement and  
 24 claim, in that SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN, in entering into the United States, presented  
 25 to United States Government authorities a student visa procured by means of a false statement  
 26 and claim and other document containing such false statement and claim; in violation of Title  
 27 18, United States Code, Sections 1546(a) and 3237. (See previous paragraphs 8 and 9.)

**COUNT SEVEN**  
**FALSE STATEMENT TO THE UNITED STATES**  
(Violation 18 U.S.C. 1001(a)(2) and 3238)

The previous numbered paragraphs one through twenty-eight are hereby re-alleged as though set forth in full herein.

On or about January 14, 2002, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, Defendant herein, in a matter within the jurisdiction of the Executive Branch of the United States Government, knowingly and willfully made a materially false, fictitious and fraudulent statement and representation to authorities of the United States in relation to **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**'s status as a foreign student in the United States, in that **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, in applying for and receiving a student visa, signed and submitted Department of State (DOS) form DS-156 and form DS-157, thereby knowingly and wilfully failing and refusing to inform United States Government authorities of his involvement with the Islamic Assembly of North America and other entities; in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1001(a)(2) and 3238. (See previous paragraphs 10 through 12.)

**COUNT EIGHT**  
**VISA FRAUD**  
(Violation 18 U.S.C. 1546(a) and 3238)

The previous numbered paragraphs one through twenty-eight are hereby re-alleged as though set forth in full herein.

On or about January 14, 2002, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, Defendant herein, (1) knowingly made under oath and subscribed as true to the United States a false statement with respect to a material fact in an application and other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the United States and (2) knowingly presented such application and other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the United States which contained a materially false statement, in that **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, in applying for and receiving a student



1 visa, signed and submitted Department of State (DOS) form DS-156 and form DS-157,  
2 thereby knowingly and wilfully failing and refusing to inform United States Government  
3 authorities of his involvement with the Islamic Assembly of North America and other entities;  
4 in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1546(a) and 3238. (See previous  
5 paragraphs 10 through 12.)

6  
7 **COUNT NINE**  
8 **FALSE STATEMENT TO THE UNITED STATES**  
9 (Violation 18 U.S.C. 1001(a)(2) and 3238)

10 The previous numbered paragraphs one through twenty-eight are hereby re-alleged as  
11 though set forth in full herein.

12 On or about April 6, 2002, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho,  
13 **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, Defendant herein, in a matter within the jurisdiction of the  
14 Executive Branch of the United States Government, knowingly and willfully made a  
15 materially false, fictitious and fraudulent statement and representation to authorities of the  
16 United States in relation to **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**'s status as a foreign student in  
17 the United States, in that **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, in applying for and receiving a  
18 student visa, signed and submitted an Immigration and Naturalization (INS) form I-20,  
19 thereby knowingly and willfully representing to United States Government authorities that he  
20 sought to enter into the United States for the sole purpose of pursuing a full course of study at  
21 the University of Idaho, when, in fact, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN** knowingly had been,  
22 was and would be engaged in activities other than his course of study at the University of  
23 Idaho, including, but not limited to, his involvement with the Islamic Assembly of North  
24 America; in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1001(a)(2) and 3238. (See  
25 previous paragraphs 10 through 13.)  
26  
27  
28



COUNT TEN  
VISA FRAUD  
(Violation 18 U.S.C. 1546(a) and 3238)

The previous numbered paragraphs one through twenty-eight are hereby re-alleged as though set forth in full herein.


On or about April 6, 2002, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho, SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN, Defendant herein, (1) knowingly made under oath and subscribed as true to the United States a false statement with respect to a material fact in an application and other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the United States and (2) knowingly presented such application and other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the United States which contained a materially false statement, in that SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN, in applying for and receiving a student visa, signed and submitted an Immigration and Naturalization (INS) form I-20, thereby knowingly and willfully representing to United States Government authorities that he sought to enter into the United States for the sole purpose of pursuing a full course of study at the University of Idaho, when, in fact, SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN knowingly had been, was and would be engaged in activities other than his course of study at the University of Idaho, including, but not limited to, his involvement with the Islamic Assembly of North America; in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1546(a) and 3238. (See previous paragraphs 10 through 13.)

COUNT ELEVEN  
VISA FRAUD  
(Violation 18 U.S.C. 1546(a) and 3237)

The previous numbered paragraphs one through twenty-eight are hereby re-alleged as though set forth in full herein.

On or about May 9, 2002, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho, SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN, Defendant herein, (1) knowingly made under oath and subscribed as true to the United States a false statement with respect to a material fact in an

1 application and other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the  
 2 United States, (2) knowingly presented such application and other document required by the  
 3 immigration laws and regulations of the United States which contained a materially false  
 4 statement, and (3) knowingly used a non-immigrant visa obtained by a false statement and  
 5 claim, in that SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN, in entering into the United States, presented  
 6 to United States Government authorities a student visa procured by means of a false statement  
 7 and claim and other document containing such false statement and claim; in violation of Title  
 8 18, United States Code, Sections 1546(a) and 3237. (See previous paragraphs 10 through 14.)

9  
 10 Dated this 13<sup>th</sup> day of <sup>February</sup> ~~January~~, 2003.  
 11 *KUL* 

12 A TRUE BILL

13  
 14   
 15 FOREPERSON

16  
 17 THOMAS E. MOSS  
 18 UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

19   
 20 KIM R. LINDQUIST  
 21 Assistant United States Attorney


22   
 23 TERRY L. DERDEN  
 24 First Assistant United States Attorney  
 25 Chief, Criminal Section  
 26  
 27  
 28

EXHIBIT B

1

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF IDAHO  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES,	.	Case No. CR03-48-N
	.	
Plaintiff,	.	
	.	Boise, Idaho
vs.	.	March 11, 2003
	.	10:15 a.m.
SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN,	.	
	.	(Testimony of Michael Gneckow)
Defendant.	.	
	.	
. . . . .	.	

VOLUME I OF II  
DETENTION HEARING  
BEFORE THE HONORABLE MIKEL H. WILLIAMS  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff:

MR. KIM R. LINDQUIST  
MR. TERRY DERDEN  
MS. STEPHANIE PELL  
United States Attorney's Office  
877 West Main Street, Suite 201  
Boise, Idaho 83702

For the Defendant:

MR. DAVID Z. NEVIN  
MR. SCOTT MCKAY  
Nevin, Herzfeld, Benjamin & McKay  
P.O. Box 2772  
Boise, Idaho 83701

COURT RECORDER:

Verlene Nelson  
U.S. District Court

TRANSCRIPTION BY:

CANYON TRANSCRIPTION  
P.O. Box 387  
Caldwell, Idaho 83606

Proceedings recorded by electronic recording. Transcript  
produced by transcription service.

## Exhibit B.txt

I N D E X		PAGE	LINE
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GNECKOW, Michael James			
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GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS:			
GX 3 - List of Web Sites			
Admitted	37	6	
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DEFENDANT'S EXHIBITS:			
DX A, B, C - Articles of			
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Admitted	--	--	
DX E - Letter of Muslim			
Student Association			
Admitted	185	15	

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(Proceedings in progress.)

1  
2 MR. LINDQUIST: And with that, Your Honor, we would  
3 have Michael Gneckow testify.

4 COURT: Come forward and be sworn.

5 (MICHAEL JAMES GNECKOW is sworn.)

6 CLERK: State your full name and spell your last name.

7 WITNESS: Full name is Michael James Gneckow. The  
8 last name is spelled G-n-e-c-k-o-w.

9 COURT: You may proceed.

10 MR. LINDQUIST: Thank you.

11 DIRECT EXAMINATION

12 QUESTIONS BY MR. LINDQUIST:

13 Q. You are a special agent with the FBI; is that correct?

14 A. That is correct, sir.

15 Q. And have been for how many years?

16 A. For almost seven years, sir.

17 Q. And your present duty station is where?

18 A. The Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Resident Agency.

19 Q. Can you give us an idea of just generally and briefly what  
20 your present responsibilities are there?

21 A. As special agent in the Coeur d'Alene RA, I'm also assigned  
22 to the Inland Northwest Joint Terrorism Task Force. My  
23 responsibility is to investigate crimes that deal with both  
24 domestic and international terrorism as well as other felony  
25 crimes under Title 18.

4

1 Q. We'll chat here in a moment about the international  
2 terrorism aspect of your responsibilities but first, prior to  
Page 3

Exhibit B.txt

3 becoming an FBI agent, were you a police officer?

4 A. No, sir, but I was in federal law enforcement for  
5 approximately ten years.

6 Q. How so?

7 A. I was a special agent with the Naval Criminal Investigative  
8 Service and was assigned to various offices around the world.

9 Q. Can you give us an idea of what you did in that capacity?

10 A. As a special agent with the Naval Criminal Investigative  
11 Service, it was my responsibility to investigate felony crimes  
12 as they relate to Department of Navy personnel.

13 Q. Did that also have to do with international terrorism at  
14 times?

15 A. Yes, sir, it did. A large portion of what the Naval  
16 Criminal Investigative Service does is deal with force  
17 protection issues overseas, investigation of counter-  
18 intelligence and international terrorism matters.

19 Q. With that background, let's talk a bit about international  
20 terrorism. Of course the charges in this case relate to visa  
21 fraud and false statements; is that correct?

22 A. That is correct.

23 Q. But your understanding is those charges are made within the  
24 context of international terrorism; is that right?

25 MR. NEVIN: I object to misleading.

5

1 COURT: I'll overrule the objection at this point for  
2 foundation purposes.

3 WITNESS: The question again, please?

Exhibit B.txt

4 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

5 Q. Those charges are made within the context of international  
6 terrorism; is that correct?

7 A. That is correct, sir.

8 Q. Can you give us an idea just the concept of international  
9 terrorism? What does it mean from your perspective given what  
10 you've told us about your duties?

11 A. Well, international terrorism and terrorism in general is  
12 generally used as a political tool used by organizations or  
13 individuals in order to pursue or foster their own political  
14 agenda.

15 Q. Is this -- I'm sorry.

16 A. I'm sorry. Using terror as a political weapon.

17 Q. And does that terror necessarily include violence?

18 A. Yes, sir. Well, not necessarily includes violence but most  
19 times it does.

20 Q. Are you familiar with the term "stateless nation" with  
21 regard to terrorism?

22 A. Yes, sir, I am.

23 Q. What does that mean?

24 MR. NEVIN: Judge, I'll object to the relevance of  
25 this.

6

1 COURT: Response?

2 MR. LINDQUIST: The relevance is the -- as I've stated  
3 and as Agent Gneckow has testified is that these charges were  
4 made within the context of international terrorism. We're  
5 laying the foundation for that and it is particularly pertinent

Exhibit B.txt

6 for this Court's determination of whether or not the defendant  
7 should be released pending trial.

8 COURT: I'll overrule the objection.

9 WITNESS: A stateless nation is a term that is  
10 frequently used with international terrorism organizations.  
11 The reason for that is because, most frequently, terrorist  
12 organizations are not bound within the context of a regular  
13 country or nation as we know it. Rather international  
14 terrorist organizations is generally made up from individuals  
15 from various nations, from various countries and nationalities.  
16 Therefore, the term "stateless nation" is in reference to a  
17 group or rather organization that makes up the terrorist  
18 organization itself.

19 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

20 Q. Does international terrorism as you've described it have a  
21 philosophical basis?

22 A. Yes, it does.

23 Q. Generally speaking, what is that philosophical basis as it  
24 exists currently?

25 A. Well, philosophically, I suppose the international

7

1 terrorism attempts to pursue through its own means pushing its  
2 political or philosophical agenda where frequently you have a  
3 clash of cultures and philosophies will frequently clash as  
4 well and many times terrorism or terrorist acts are in  
5 furtherance of a certain philosophy.

6 Q. And in this particular case, does that have anything to do



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7 with the religion of Islam?

8 A. Yes, it does.

9 Q. How so?

10 A. When we talk about the religion of Islam in the context of  
11 international terrorism, it's important to note that we're not  
12 talking about anything other than a very strict minority; a  
13 minority of extremists that use the religion of Islam as a  
14 rationale for their terrorist activities.

15 Q. And does that radical Islam have any particular perception  
16 of the west, particularly the United States?

17 A. Yes, it does.

18 Q. What is that?

19 A. Radical Islam, that espoused by the extremist factions of  
20 Islam, view the United States and the west in general as a  
21 threat to their own culture. Any presence of the west,  
22 particularly in the form of military troops, military presence  
23 is perceived as being against the extremist tenets of Islam.

24 Q. As a nation, albeit without geographical boundaries,  
25 stateless if you will, is there nonetheless a need for members

8

1 or a reality of having members of that issue (inaudible)?

2 A. Yes, absolutely.

3 Q. And is there also an aspect -- a financial aspect to it?

4 A. Yes, most definitely.

5 Q. How so?

6 A. As with any organization, any country, any nation, it has  
7 to have finances. It has to have infrastructure in order to  
8 operate.

Exhibit B.txt

9 Q. Okay. Are there organizational needs?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. How so?

12 A. Well, it's necessary for there to be at least a hierarchy.

13 There needs to be members. There needs to be infrastructure.

14 There needs to be leadership. So just like with a regular

15 country itself, there has to have -- there has to be a certain

16 hierarchy, communications, logistics. Just a regular

17 infrastructure of any sort of organization.

18 Q. Does recruitment of constituents or members play a role in  
19 that phenomenon?

20 A. Most importantly. As a stateless nation with no actual

21 borders, with no actual civilian population to recruit from,

22 recruitment -- the recruitment tool or the recruitment methods

23 used are extremely important because this organization has to

24 draw new members from a variety of different nationalities,

25 from a variety of different areas. So recruitment is most

9

1 definitely an important aspect of that.

2 Q. Is education and indoctrination an aspect of that  
3 recruitment?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. How so?

6 A. It's important in the recruitment phase for an organization  
7 for that organization or that stateless nation to educate

8 prospective recruits. Generally young -- young men, young

9 persons to educate them as to the ideals of the movement and

Exhibit B.txt

10 then once they're educated, then to further indoctrinate those  
11 prospective recruits.

12 Q. Is organization of those recruits also a factor?

13 A. Yes, it is.

14 Q. Motivation of them?

15 A. Yes, most definitely.

16 Q. And as far as any particular activities, instruction and  
17 direction, is that also part of that phenomenon that you're  
18 addressing?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Generally speaking, do computers play a role in what you've  
21 just been talking about?

22 A. Computers play an amazingly important role. In today's --  
23 in today's day and age with technology the way that it is,  
24 communication is just so vastly important. The world --  
25 computers and the internet specifically have allowed the world

10

1 to essentially be shrunk down to much smaller than it ever  
2 was and the internet allows everyone, including terrorist  
3 organizations, to be able to communicate to the widest audience  
4 possible.

5 Q. So generally speaking, it is therefore a mechanism of  
6 recruitment and indoctrination; is that correct?

7 A. Yes, it is.

8 Q. And motivation and direction as far as activities  
9 associated with that indoctrination?

10 A. Yes, sir.

11 Q. Talking about that infrastructure associated with

Exhibit B.txt

12 international terrorism, does that relate to the infrastructure  
13 of the United States in any way?

14 A. It does. I believe that the infrastructure of the United  
15 States provides a great forum for organizations to come to our  
16 country, to take advantage of our rules, our civil liberties  
17 and to be able to recruit completely unimpeded. Many of the  
18 countries that members of terrorist organizations belong to are  
19 often times oppressive and being able to get out and exercise  
20 sessions where lectures can be shared, sometimes very violent  
21 lectures would not be tolerated in many other countries. Our  
22 country does allow that to take place.

23 Q. That international terrorist infrastructure then utilizes  
24 the U.S. infrastructure; is that right?

25 A. Yes, it does.

11

1 Q. Is there a money aspect of that?

2 A. Most definitely.

3 Q. How so?

4 A. The United States is a very affluent country and most  
5 citizens in the United States want to provide donations. They  
6 want to support worthy causes. It's a terrific forum for  
7 organizations to come to the United States, solicit donations  
8 that are ostensibly portrayed as being for good causes when in  
9 many cases, that's not the case.

10 Q. Well, let's talk about that. Do these particular entities  
11 have a generic name?

12 A. Probably the most common form that these entities take is

Exhibit B.txt

13 in the form of charitable organizations.

14 Q. By -- what do you mean by a charitable organization within  
15 the context of what you're testifying to?

16 A. Well, charitable organizations are nonprofit organizations  
17 that purport to solicit funds, solicit donations and then in  
18 turn provide some sort of service to the community at large, to  
19 the world at large, whether that be in the form of feeding the  
20 hungry, sheltering the homeless or providing any sort of  
21 support, whether that be religious, cultural and so forth.

22 Q. From the standpoint of international terrorism, however,  
23 are those charitable organizations based upon your experience  
24 sometimes used otherwise?

25 A. Yes.

12

1 Q. How?

2 A. What we have discovered through lengthy investigations is  
3 that in many cases, these charitable organizations do provide a  
4 service worldwide. They do clothe and feed and shelter but  
5 we've also found that portions of the money that the donors  
6 intend for the purposes that I've just stated are actually  
7 siphoned off to more diabolical sort of ends.

8 Q. That relates to international terrorism directly; is that  
9 correct?

10 A. That is correct.

11 Q. And you will be testifying to us today about several of  
12 those organizations within the context of this case; is that  
13 right?

14 A. Yes, sir.

Exhibit B.txt

15 Q. Universities. Do universities factor into the utilization  
16 by international terrorism of the U.S. infrastructure?

17 A. That is correct.

18 Q. Based upon your experience generally speaking, how is that  
19 so?

20 A. Universities are -- there's a couple of ways that  
21 universities are actually utilized. One is that in my  
22 discussions with fellow agents from the INS, the Immigration  
23 and Naturalization Service, I've learned that perhaps the most  
24 easy way to gain access and protracted stays in the United  
25 States is through the receipt of student visas -- F-1 student

13

1 vi sas.

2 Universities are also a wonderful environment, based  
3 on the academics that are shared there, for foreign nationals,  
4 including those tied to terrorism, to come and learn from some  
5 of our best instructors, some of our best professors some  
6 highly technological sort of fields and many of those  
7 potentially can be used against us.

8 Q. You've already mentioned computer technology generally with  
9 regard to international terrorism. Does that also factor  
10 specifically into international terrorism's utilization of the  
11 American infrastructure?

12 A. Most definitely.

13 Q. How is that?

14 A. And this goes back to our discussion a few moments ago  
15 about the computers and the use of the internet by

Exhibit B.txt

16 organizations including terrorist organizations. The computer  
17 is not only a vehicle for massive communication but it's also  
18 potentially a weapon. And terrorist organizations recognize  
19 that and are -- it's an important facet of their education to  
20 be able to learn computer expertise, to maintain web sites, to  
21 be able to maintain this infrastructure of communication world  
22 wide.

23 Q. And this particular case, as you will testify to, addresses  
24 some of those issues specifically, universities, charitable  
25 organizations and computer technology within the context of

14

1 terrorism; is that right?

2 A. Yes, sir.

3 Q. Let's talk about a particular aspect of international  
4 terrorism. Are you familiar with the term Al Quaida?

5 A. Yes, sir, I am.

6 Q. What does Al Quaida refer to?

7 A. Al Quaida is a well known international terrorist  
8 organization who's -- they're -- the person they look to for  
9 leadership is embodied in the form of Usama Bin Laden. It was  
10 something that was created more or less in 1988 as a result  
11 of -- in the aftermath let's say of the Russian invasion of  
12 Afghanistan.

13 Q. And so Usama Bin Laden played a particular role in its  
14 creation; is that correct?

15 A. Yes, he did. He and others.

16 Q. And others; is that right?

17 A. That is correct.

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18 Q. In addition to some that you will be testifying about in  
19 this particular case, in particular two radical Saudi sheikhs;  
20 is that correct?

21 A. That's correct, sir.

22 Q. And their names are?

23 A. Their names are Salman Al-Ouda and Safar Al-Hawali.

24 Q. Can you give us an idea of in recent history some violent  
25 events associated with Al Quaida, conducted by Al Quaida if you

15

1 will?

2 A. Yes, sir.

3 MR. NEVIN: I object to the relevance. We're not  
4 going to hear that Sami has had contact with Mr. Usama Bin  
5 Laden or that he supports his beliefs or any of it. It's  
6 surely to sensationalize the situation. It's not relevant to  
7 this detention hearing.

8 COURT: Response?

9 MR. LINDQUIST: Counsel errs. There will be testimony  
10 that the defendant has direct contact with individuals directly  
11 associated with Mr. Bin Laden and does espouse and support Mr.  
12 Bin Laden's beliefs and activities. There will be evidence of  
13 that.

14 COURT: All right. I'll overrule the objection at  
15 this time. (Inaudible) I'm assuming all this information now is  
16 general background information in the broadest context. It  
17 will be up to the Government through the presentation of their  
18 evidence today to show a connection between the broad



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19 principles or things going on and tie into whether or not this  
20 defendant either is a danger to the community or constitutes a  
21 risk of flight. There will have to be that tie made, that  
22 evidence presented.

23 MR. LINDQUIST: Very well.

24 COURT: With that caveat, I'll overrule the objection.

25 MR. LINDQUIST: Thank you.

16

1 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

2 Q. Let's just mention briefly some of the incidents associated  
3 with Al Quaida.

4 A. The most recent incidence -- and please keep in mind there  
5 are many incidents. In August of 1998, Al Quaida was  
6 responsible and claimed responsibility for the bombings of the  
7 U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. In October of 2000, the  
8 USS Cole was attacked by a small boat laden with explosives.  
9 Again, Al Quaida took responsibility for that attack and of  
10 course most recently as most people remember, there were the  
11 attacks of September 11, 2001 on the World Trade Center and the  
12 Pentagon.

13 Q. What is Jihad in relation to what you're testifying to now?

14 A. Well, the Jihad that I am going to refer to and it takes  
15 many forms is armed Jihad and that is violence against those  
16 who are enemies of Islam.

17 Q. And does that relate to Al Quaida?

18 A. Yes, it does.

19 Q. How just briefly?

20 A. Al Quaida promotes, supports -- supports in the form of

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21 training, logistical support, et cetera, armed Jihad against  
22 those who it perceives as being enemies of Islam.

23 Q. Agent Gneckow, you've talked about the infrastructure of  
24 international terrorism, Mr. Bin Laden as a leadership  
25 component of that. With regard to the search warrant affidavit

17

1 I mentioned earlier, you heard me mention that, correct?

2 A. Yes, I did.

3 Q. Are you familiar with that search warrant affidavit?

4 A. Yes, I am.

5 Q. How are you familiar with it?

6 A. I was principally responsible for preparing the affidavit  
7 although I was not the affiant on it.

8 Q. And for logistical reasons, you were not the affiant  
9 presented directly to the Court but you in effect were the --  
10 one of the sources or the authors of that, correct?

11 MR. NEVIN: Objection. Misleading.

12 COURT: I'll overrule the objection for foundation.

13 WITNESS: That is correct.

14 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

15 Q. And in that search warrant affidavit, specifically at  
16 paragraph 9, you reference statements attributable to Usama Bin  
17 Laden as it relates to this Jihad -- the instigation of  
18 violence, the international terrorism as it relates to the  
19 United States and utilization of its infrastructure; is that  
20 correct?

21 A. That is correct.

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22 Q. And as an aspect of that, there's a component in there that  
23 is -- that relates to (inaudible); is that right?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Explain that very briefly as background for this particular

18

1 statement associated with him.

2 A. Martyrdom is something that's extremely important. Suicide  
3 operations, for example, are not something that he's done  
4 lately. There are conditions that must be met prior to  
5 conducting such an operation and if those conditions are met,  
6 then the individual who conducts the suicide operation can  
7 achieve martyrdom. Martyrdom is essentially a better life -- a  
8 better life after death.

9 Q. The quotation attributable to Mr. Bin Laden in paragraph 9  
10 of the search warrant affidavit is referred to as his  
11 declaration of war; is that correct?

12 A. That is correct.

13 Q. And it was found on a web site; is that right?

14 MR. NEVIN: Object to it as leading.

15 COURT: I'll overrule the objection for foundation.

16 WITNESS: Yes. The affidavit states that it was found  
17 on a web site.

18 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

19 Q. And the quotation attributable to him is recited in full in  
20 that paragraph that the Court has; is that right?

21 A. I'm sorry. The question again?

22 Q. That quote that's attributable to him is stated in full in  
23 that particular paragraph; is that correct?

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- 24 A. Actually, I think this is just a portion.  
25 Q. Or a segment of it; is that right?

19

- 1 A. A segment, yes.  
2 Q. But it is a full quote of a segment of that declaration of  
3 war; is that right?  
4 A. That's correct.  
5 Q. Just synopsise for us, if you will, what it is that Bin  
6 Laden is proclaiming here in this declaration of war by means  
7 of this web site without taking the time to read it because the  
8 Court has the text. Just synopsise it for purposes of your  
9 testimony.  
10 A. Well, essentially, the text is -- is urging on operations  
11 by the youths because it states that our youths believe in  
12 paradise after death. This is a component of martyrdom. He  
13 says in here -- it says in here that they will receive a  
14 reward. They will go to heaven, forgiveness for all of  
15 their -- all their sins for lack of a better term.  
16 Q. So this is that motivation associated with terrorism?  
17 MR. NEVIN: Object to it as leading.  
18 COURT: Yes. I'll sustain the objection. So the  
19 record is clear, while I understand that the web sites will be  
20 an issue in this hearing, this one is not connected with this  
21 defendant; is that correct?  
22 MR. LINDQUIST: Not directly, that is correct.  
23 COURT: All right.  
24 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

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25 Q. Paragraph 10 refers to another web site publication, does

20

1 it not?

2 A. Yes, it does.

3 Q. And in that particular publication that's quoted there, one  
4 term -- a particular term is used by Bin Laden in relation to  
5 terrorism; is that right?

6 A. That is correct.

7 Q. What's that term?

8 A. The term there is instigate and I think that's a very  
9 important term used on this --

10 Q. Why is that important in this context?

11 A. When we talk about terrorism in a general sense, it's not  
12 just one or two individuals out there but rather it is -- it is  
13 a large infrastructure; the stateless nation we referred to  
14 before. And an important component of that is the instigation  
15 to commit acts. The instigation to just act by itself which is  
16 a component along with the recruitment, the indoctrination, the  
17 education and as you proceed down this path, you eventually get  
18 to the point where you're instigated to take action.

19 Q. Paragraph 11 refers to a quote from a "Time" magazine  
20 interview with Bin Laden; is that correct?

21 A. That is correct.

22 Q. Is also refers to instigation, does it not?

23 A. Yes, it does.

24 Q. Just read that bolded portion of that that refers to  
25 instigation as it's found down in the affidavit.

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21

1 A. Well, the bolded portion reads, "If instigation for Jihad  
2 against the Jews and the Americans is considered to be a crime,  
3 then let history be a witness that I am a criminal. Our job is  
4 to instigate and by the grace of God, we did that and certain  
5 people responded to this instigation."

6 Q. Paragraph 12 references what?

7 A. Paragraph 12 is the claim of responsibility by Usama Bin  
8 Laden following the September 11 attacks.

9 Q. Okay. And does it bear some relationship to his  
10 declaration of war and its reference to motivating youths to  
11 perform these acts?

12 A. Yes, it does. That seems to be a constant thing in this is  
13 the motivation of the youths, those that are being targeted for  
14 recruitment.

15 Q. There is a particular term in that first paragraph that is  
16 significant, is it not, with regards to these activities --  
17 these violent activities?

18 A. And you're referring to the term "operations"?

19 Q. Yes. Why is that significant?

20 A. Consistently through much of the literature that we read,  
21 much of the investigative efforts that we take, the term  
22 "operations" is a consistent -- is a consistent term when we're  
23 dealing with violent Jihad.

24 Q. Is there a connection between -- you've already referenced  
25 that there is a connection between Bin Laden and the two

Exhibit B.txt

22

1 radical sheikhs that you've mentioned, Al-Ouda and Al-Hawali;  
2 is that correct?

3 A. That's correct.

4 Q. Generally speaking, what is that association or what is  
5 that connection?

6 A. Sheikh Al-Hawali and Sheikh Al-Ouda, they were termed in  
7 the early 1990's as two of the awakening sheikhs. They took a  
8 very radical stance against the Saudi government, a radical  
9 stance against western interests inside Arabia and against the  
10 west and the United States in general. Many of the tenets that  
11 they have espoused are the same tenets espoused by Usama Bin  
12 Laden and in fact, Usama Bin Laden in many of his publications  
13 or interviews makes clear reference to Al-Hawali and Al-Ouda as  
14 spiritual leaders of the movement.

15 Q. As a matter of fact, in Bin Laden's declaration of war,  
16 does he not reference both of these two men?

17 A. Yes, he does.

18 Q. In what context?

19 A. At the time of the declaration of war which occurred in  
20 August of 1996, both Al-Hawali and Al-Ouda were imprisoned in  
21 Saudi Arabia by the Saudi government for the radical preachings  
22 against the Saudi government. Usama Bin Laden frequently took  
23 it upon himself to make references to the two sheikhs, Al-Ouda  
24 and Al-Hawali demanding their release, making statements about  
25 how wrongfully they were imprisoned, things of that nature.

23

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1 Q. Is there public source information that indicates that Bin  
2 Laden's turning towards violence more prolifically had  
3 something to do with Al-Ouda and Al-Hawali?

4 A. Yes. There are some academics out there who believe that  
5 as a result of the imprisonment of Al-Ouda and Al-Hawali, Usama  
6 Bin Laden took a more violent turn.

7 Q. Historically, have these two radical sheikhs, Al-Hawali and  
8 Al-Ouda been outspoken in their proclamations of Jihad,  
9 terrorism and violence against the west, particularly the  
10 United States?

11 A. Yes. In fact, one of the sheikhs even made Jihad -- his  
12 violent Jihad statements prior to the Gulf War, circa 1990.

13 Q. And that was directed directly towards the United States;  
14 is that correct?

15 A. The United States and the west.

16 Q. And the west. Do these radical sheikhs talk about  
17 martyrdom and suicide operations in conjunction with the  
18 message that they proclaim?

19 A. Frequently. Many of their statements are very similar in  
20 nature to the ones we referred to from Usama Bin Laden.

21 Q. Do these two sheikhs also utilize web sites in conjunction  
22 with their publications and proclamations?

23 A. Most definitely.

24 Q. Generally speaking, how so?

25 A. Both of the sheikhs and others as well utilize the



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1 internet, utilize various web sites to preach their form of  
2 radical Islam to the widest audience possible.

3 Q. Now, you mentioned a moment ago that Bin Laden made some  
4 statements regarding the release of these two individuals from  
5 imprisonment; is that correct?

6 A. That is correct.

7 Q. Would you explain that, their imprisonment and how that  
8 relates to that statement?

9 A. There were -- immediately prior and I think this is the  
10 answer to your question. Immediately prior to the embassy  
11 bombings in 1998, there were some -- there were three letters  
12 that were --

13 Q. We'll go to that here in just a moment.

14 A. Okay.

15 Q. What I'm -- what I'm referring to is the arrest and release  
16 of -- these two sheikhs were ultimately arrested; is that  
17 correct?

18 A. Oh, that is correct, yes.

19 Q. By what authority, what country?

20 A. They were arrested in 1994 by the Saudi Arabian government.

21 Q. There are some particular dates associated with that event?

22 A. Yes, there are.

23 Q. Tell us about those dates and the significance of them.

24 A. On September 11, 1994, Sheikh Al-Ouda and possibly Sheikh  
25 Al-Hawali -- but definitely Sheikh Al-Ouda was called before

25

1 the Saudi ministry of the interior and was ordered to no longer  
2 preach his -- or to no longer continue preaching against the

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3 Saudi ruling government. Al-Ouda refused -- refused to sign a  
4 declaration that was provided to him by the ministry and was  
5 subsequently arrested as was Al-Hawali.

6 Q. Approximately how long were the two imprisoned; do you  
7 know?

8 A. I believe they were released in 1999.

9 Q. You were going to mention something about the embassy  
10 bombings that related to these two men; is that correct?

11 A. That is correct.

12 Q. What about that? Tell us about that.

13 A. Immediately prior to the embassy bombings in 1998, there  
14 were three letters that were faxed to three different media  
15 outlets in Europe claiming responsibility for the bombings. In  
16 two of the letters, there were specific conditions that were  
17 laid out as to how the violence would stop. One of the  
18 conditions -- and it was -- essentially the same condition in  
19 each of these two letters called for the release of Sheikh  
20 Al-Hawali, Sheikh Al-Ouda and the (inaudible) sheikh imprisoned  
21 in the United States for the 1993 World Trade Center bombings.

22 Q. Was there a similar demand made in conjunction with another  
23 bombing in Saudi Arabia?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Tell us about that bombing briefly and the circumstances

26

1 associated with it.

2 A. In 1995, there was a bombing of a National Guard armory --  
3 or a National Guard facility in Saudi Arabia. There was a fax

Exhibit B.txt

4 to CNN claiming responsibility for that particular attack and  
5 in that attack, it claimed that this act was in retaliation for  
6 the imprisonment of Al -Hawali and Al -Ouda.

7 Q. Another event that I would like you to address regarding a  
8 house or a facility associated with Al Quaida, a search of that  
9 and things found that related to the Sheikh Al -Ouda.

10 A. Post 9/11 during a search of a former Bin Laden house in  
11 Afghanistan, there were tapes of Sheikh Al -Ouda that were found  
12 in the house.

13 Q. And the tapes dealt with what generally speaking?

14 A. They were generally motivational speeches, talking about  
15 Jihad, talking about -- basically motivational sort of  
16 speeches. Lectures.

17 Q. All right. And finally in that regard, you mention that  
18 these two sheikhs utilized web sites; is that correct?

19 A. That is correct.

20 Q. Are you familiar with a particular interview of Sheikh  
21 Al -Ouda by a New York Times correspondent where web sites were  
22 specifically discussed?

23 A. Yes, I am aware of that.

24 Q. And prior to discussing a web site, give us an idea of the  
25 tenor of that interview and what it was that Al -Ouda was

27

1 expressing with regard to suicide attacks.

2 A. Essentially what Al -Ouda was saying during this interview  
3 with the New York Times was that suicide operations are  
4 acceptable under certain conditions. The conditions were  
5 things to the effect of -- that you're at war, that the attack

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6 takes place against the enemy, that innocents are not targeted,  
7 things like that. There were a series of conditions that had  
8 to be met before a suicide operation was acceptable.

9 Q. Was there a discussion of the justification of suicide  
10 operations philosophically?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Generally speaking, what was the philosophical  
13 justification?

14 A. Well, the justification to Al-Ouda was suicide operations  
15 are fine because this is war.

16 Q. In particular, internet web site was referenced by Sheikh  
17 Al-Ouda in that interview; is that correct?

18 A. That is correct.

19 Q. And that web site is what?

20 A. That web site is Islam Today.

21 Q. And does that particular web site bear on your  
22 investigation of the defendant in this particular case,  
23 generally speaking?

24 A. Yes, it does.

25 Q. And how so generally speaking does it bear on the

28

1 defendant?

2 A. Our investigation has looked into numerous web sites that  
3 the defendant has been involved in, one of which is Islam  
4 Today.

5 Q. Let's talk about the defendant from a prospective of your  
6 investigation and this information is also contained in the

Exhibit B.txt

7 affidavit as you know. The defendant began his studies here in  
8 the United States, at least as far as your investigation is  
9 concerned, where?

10 A. He actually began working on his master's degree at Ball  
11 State University in Muncie, Indiana on or about August, 1994.

12 Q. And from there, his studies took him where?

13 A. He received his master's degree at Ball State. Returned to  
14 Saudi Arabia and a couple years later came back to the United  
15 States as a J-1 -- on a J-1 visa which he's got a student visa,  
16 an F-1 student visa. A J-1 visa is an exchange visitor as I  
17 understand it from my INS counterparts. And at that time, he  
18 was at Southern Methodist University and was providing -- was  
19 acting as a visiting professor I believe, something to that  
20 effect.

21 Q. And that's spelled out in paragraph 16 of that affidavit;  
22 is that correct?

23 A. That is correct.

24 Q. Ultimately, the defendant ended up at the University of  
25 Idaho, correct?

29

1 A. That is correct.

2 Q. How did that come about?

3 A. The defendant made application to the University of Idaho  
4 for acceptance into the Ph.D. program for computer science.

5 Q. And ultimately began studying there; is that right?

6 A. That's correct. In the spring semester of '99 if I  
7 remember right.

8 Q. And information that corresponds to that is found in  
Page 27

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9 paragraph 17; is that right?

10 A. That is correct.

11 Q. Let's talk about the University of Idaho computer program.

12 Have you looked into that as part of your investigation at

13 least to a certain extent?

14 A. Yes, sir, I have.

15 Q. First of all, what was the focus of the defendant's

16 doctoral dissertation?

17 A. The focus is on computer security, intrusion defense

18 methodology, things of that nature.

19 Q. Generally speaking, what did -- what does the University of

20 Idaho program have to offer as far as advanced computer

21 studies?

22 A. The University of Idaho was designated by the National

23 Security Agency in 1998 or 1999 as a center for excellence with

24 regard to their computer science program. They have at least

25 one extremely competent person on their faculty who is renowned

30

1 throughout government circles as being a forefront of computer  
2 security, intrusion detection techniques and so on. And as a  
3 result of the University of Idaho's designation as a center for  
4 excellence, they were able to apply for and receive grants from  
5 the federal government to be part of the federal government's  
6 cybercorps program.

7 Q. And what's the significance of that as far as projects or  
8 activities involved in at the University of Idaho?

9 A. As both a center for excellence and as having cybercorps

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10 program at the university, it enabled the university to work on  
11 sensitive sometimes classified projects on behalf of the  
12 federal government.

13 Q. Did your investigation reveal that there were limitations  
14 necessarily associated with that?

15 A. Yes. The program at the University of Idaho as I  
16 understand it has both the CSDS program which is the center  
17 for -- I probably don't have the exact name. But it works  
18 alongside with the cybercorps program in essentially teaching  
19 students both sets of programs the same methodology with regard  
20 to computer security, intrusion detection, et cetera. The  
21 cybercorps portion of the program is a scholarship program that  
22 only U.S. citizens can access. But essentially, they're taught  
23 the same thing with the exception of some very sensitive  
24 programs.

25 Q. So as a foreign student, the defendant would not have been

31

1 able to participate in the cybercorps programs; is that  
2 correct?

3 A. That's not quite correct. He could not participate in the  
4 cybercorps program as far as being a scholarship student and he  
5 would not necessarily be able to participate on sensitive  
6 programs. However, other programs with lesser sensitivities  
7 could potentially have been accessed by the defendant.

8 Q. And otherwise was the full breadth and depth of the  
9 University of Idaho program available to him?

10 A. More or less with the exception of the sensitive programs.

11 Q. And as far as access to those American students that did

Exhibit B.txt

12 participate in those programs -- those sensitive programs,  
13 there was nothing to prevent his association with them; is that  
14 correct?  
15 A. No. And in fact my understanding is that they all worked  
16 alongside one another anyway.  
17 Q. Did your investigation allow you to become somewhat  
18 familiar with the University of Idaho computer network?  
19 A. Yes, it did.  
20 Q. How does that relate to the computer program that Mr.  
21 Al-Hussayen participated in?  
22 A. I'm not quite sure I understand.  
23 Q. Does the computer network have something to do with his  
24 studies there?  
25 A. Yes.

32

1 Q. How?  
2 A. Although my understanding is that much of his project work  
3 was not necessarily tied to the network as a computer science  
4 Ph.D. candidate, the network was something I'm sure that he  
5 would have access on a routine basis.  
6 Q. Tell us about that network just generally. An advanced  
7 network?  
8 A. Very advanced.  
9 Q. What else can you tell us about it just generally to give  
10 us some idea?  
11 A. The University of Idaho network is a very fast, very  
12 sophisticated, very powerful network. It is -- for lack of a



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13 better term, it's a back bone of much of the activity that  
14 occurs in that area.

15 Q. And as far as its activity with other networks, what did  
16 your investigation reveal?

17 A. It's directly connected to many of the other very large  
18 universities in the northwest.

19 Q. We'll come back and revisit that area in a moment but in  
20 the meantime, let me ask you some questions about another  
21 aspect of the affidavit and we're referring specifically to  
22 paragraph 29 as a reference for those that have a copy and the  
23 defendant's outside activities, if you will, with regard to web  
24 site work. Are you with me?

25 A. Yes, I am.

33

1 Q. Can you just give us an idea generally speaking did your  
2 investigation show that the defendant -- whether or not the  
3 defendant was involved in activities outside of his studies at  
4 the University of Idaho that had to do with web sites?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Generally speaking, what did you find?

7 A. What we found and we continue to find are extensive ties,  
8 extensive links either through as a technical advisor, as the  
9 maintainer, as the creator of numerous web sites.

10 Q. And web sites associated with any particular entities or  
11 individuals?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. For example?

14 A. We have discovered web sites -- multiple web sites that are

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15 tied to a charitable organization located in the Detroit,  
16 Michigan area.

17 Q. What is that organization? What's the name of it?

18 A. That organization is the Islamic Assembly of North America.

19 Q. And its acronym is IANA customarily; is that correct?

20 A. That is correct.

21 Q. And generally speaking, what did your investigation reveal  
22 as far as his web site activities in relation to that charity?

23 A. Various web sites that we've looked at have the defendant's  
24 stamp on them, whether it's in -- whether it was a web site he  
25 created, whether it's a web site that he appears on the

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1 technical advisory committee for, whether -- whether he is a  
2 technical advisor. Numerous web sites to that fashion.

3 Q. Have you been able to identify all of the web sites that  
4 bear his stamp if you will in your opinion?

5 A. I seriously doubt we've identified all of them.

6 Q. But you have identified some; is that correct?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. And we'll get to those more in just a moment. But first of  
9 all, let's talk about the Islamic Assembly of North America.  
10 Can you tell us a little bit about that and this roughly  
11 corresponds to paragraph 30 of the affidavit?

12 A. Yes. My understanding is that the Islamic Assembly of  
13 North America or IANA was incorporated in 1993 in Colorado. It  
14 is a nonprofit organization and it -- its purported existence,  
15 its purported function is that of the spread of Islam or Da'wa.

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16 They use -- they make extensive use of web sites to communicate  
17 their messages around the globe. They solicit donations. They  
18 receive quite a bit of money and another aspect of their  
19 function is they generally have an annual conference in which  
20 guest speakers are invited, members of other charitable  
21 organizations attend and it's generally considered to be a big  
22 deal.

23 Q. Based upon your investigation, can you give us an idea  
24 roughly when the investigation shows that the defendant began  
25 having these ties with the Islamic Assembly of North America?

35

1 A. We have ties based on web site activity that begins right  
2 about 1998. Circa '98 I believe. And we have other ties to  
3 him in other areas, financial, in other ways as well.

4 Q. At some point in time, did you discover a formal  
5 demonstration of his tie to the IANA?

6 A. As a matter of fact, I did. We were able to access Idaho  
7 Department of State records and discovered that Mr. Al-Hussayen  
8 is the registered agent for the IANA in Idaho.

9 Q. And what was the date associated with that initial  
10 registration that you found?

11 A. That was May 11, 2001.

12 Q. And has your investigation shown activities attributable to  
13 the defendant that seem to be consistent with that agency?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. You've mentioned the web sites that bear the defendant's  
16 stamp, if you will, and associated with the IANA.

17 MR. LINDQUIST: Your Honor, I would like the witness  
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18 to reference Exhibit 3. Counsel has a copy. Your Honor, you  
19 should have a copy there and I believe the agent also has a  
20 copy of that.

21 COURT: Any objections to referencing this exhibit for  
22 illustrative purposes?

23 MR. NEVIN: Not to referencing it, no, sir.

24 COURT: All right. You may proceed with Exhibit 3.

25 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

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1 Q. Take a look at that Exhibit 3. Tell us what that is.

2 A. Exhibit 3 is a list of various web sites that we have  
3 identified to date that are linked in one fashion or another to  
4 the defendant.

5 Q. And it consists of three columns; is that correct?

6 A. That is correct.

7 Q. The first column is the internet web site name, correct?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. What's the second column?

10 A. The second column is the actual date that the web site was  
11 created or registered.

12 Q. Okay. And the third column?

13 A. The third column is just a quick reference to who the web  
14 site is registered to and what sort of ties they have to Mr.  
15 Al-Hussayen.

16 Q. So it's a shorthand for those ties; is that correct?

17 A. That is correct.

18 Q. And a more -- a fuller statement of that is contained in an

Exhibit B.txt

19 affidavit paragraph 33 further referenced by the Court; is that  
20 correct? Double check.

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. All right. Let's talk about some of the things you found  
23 in conjunction with some of these web sites.

24 MR. LINDQUIST: First of all, Your Honor, I would  
25 offer for purposes of this hearing that Exhibit 3.

37

1 COURT: All right. It will be admitted for  
2 illustrative purposes of the witness's testimony. It's  
3 referred to also in paragraph 33 (inaudible) as near as I can  
4 tell (inaudible).

5 MR. LINDQUIST: Thank you.

6 (Government Exhibit No. 3 admitted.)

7 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

8 Q. Agent Gneckow, take a look at web site no. 9 that's listed  
9 there. Do you see that?

10 A. Yes, I do.

11 Q. What is that web site?

12 A. That web site is Al-Asr.ws.

13 Q. And Al-Asr, what's the significance of that from the  
14 standpoint of the defendant's involvement with these web sites?

15 A. The significance of that particular web site is that the  
16 defendant, Mr. Al-Hussayen, is the sole registrant of that web  
17 site.

18 Q. All right. And Al-Asr, does that refer to a particular  
19 entity?

20 A. Yeah. There is a Saudi Arabian company named Dar Al-Asr

Exhibit B.txt

21 and the Al-Asr web sites -- it's my understanding that the  
22 Al-Asr web sites are the official web sites for that company.  
23 Q. And your investigation showed that the defendant was  
24 directly linked to those web sites at Dar Al-Asr -- within the  
25 context of those web sites; is that correct?

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1 MR. NEVIN: I'm going to object to the question, Your  
2 Honor, as being leading and I don't understand what he means  
3 either with respect to (inaudible).

4 COURT: Why don't you rephrase the question.

5 MR. LINDQUIST: Maybe a clarification but the rules of  
6 evidence don't apply.

7 COURT: That's correct. I have to be able to  
8 understand the question that's being posed and understand the  
9 answer so --

10 MR. LINDQUIST: Okay. So you did not understand the  
11 question, Your Honor?

12 COURT: No.

13 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

14 Q. Agent Gneckow, does Dar Al-Asr have something to do with  
15 the defendant's involvement with these web sites?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. What is that?

18 A. When you -- when you access Dar Al-Asr records even over  
19 the internet, Mr. Al-Hussayen's address and frequently his  
20 name, telephone number, e-mail address are all associated with  
21 web sites that belong to Dar Al-Asr.

Exhibit B.txt

22 Q. What address do you see most commonly as far as the  
23 defendant is concerned?

24 A. The address that we generally see is 311 West Sweet Avenue,  
25 Apartment 6, Moscow, Idaho, 83843.

39

1 Q. With regard to that web site, Al-Asr.ws, do you know when  
2 that web site was created?

3 A. Yes. That web site was created on September 11, 2000.

4 Q. By whom specifically?

5 A. It was created by Mr. Al-Hussayen.

6 Q. Okay. And sometime after September 11 of 2000 but before  
7 September 11 of 2001, did a particular publication occur or  
8 appear on that web site that related to September 11, 2001?

9 A. That's correct.

10 Q. Can you -- and that publication at least in part is  
11 portrayed in paragraph 20 -- excuse me. In paragraph 34 of the  
12 affidavit; is that correct?

13 A. That is correct.

14 Q. Would you read that for us, please?

15 A. The entire paragraph or --

16 Q. Just read the quoted portion beginning with the second  
17 part.

18 A. The second part is the rule --

19 Q. Let me interrupt you just to make sure we're clear. This  
20 is what appeared on the web site created by the defendant; is  
21 that correct?

22 A. That's correct.

23 Q. And this was -- approximately when did it appear in  
Page 37

Exhibit B.txt

24 relation to September 11, 2001?

25 A. It occurred either May or June of 2001. So approximately

40

1 four or five months prior to the September 11 attacks.

2 Q. All right. Go ahead and read that.

3 MR. NEVIN: Judge, may I inquire in aid of objection?

4 COURT: Yes.

5 MR. NEVIN: When you use the term "create," you don't  
6 mean that Mr. Al-Hussayen wrote this language that you're about  
7 to read, do you?

8 WITNESS: Do I answer that?

9 MR. NEVIN: It was addressed to you.

10 COURT: Yes.

11 WITNESS: No, I did not say that he wrote it.

12 MR. NEVIN: When you use the term "create" referring  
13 to the web site itself?

14 WITNESS: That's correct.

15 MR. NEVIN: And it's your testimony that he created  
16 this web site?

17 WITNESS: He is listed as the sole registrant for the  
18 web site.

19 MR. NEVIN: Is that the same as creation of the web  
20 site?

21 WITNESS: It can mean the same.

22 MR. NEVIN: But it doesn't necessarily?

23 MR. LINDQUIST: Your Honor, I believe this is  
24 cross-examination and not aid of --



25 COURT: I'll allow counsel to (inaudible).

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1 MR. NEVIN: And you don't know whether that's the case  
2 in this situation.

3 WITNESS: I don't believe I know that at this point,  
4 no.

5 MR. NEVIN: But in any event, this wasn't written by  
6 Mr. Al-Hussayen?

7 WITNESS: No. As a matter of fact, this article was  
8 written by another radical Saudi sheikh by the name of Homed  
9 Ali (phonetic).

10 MR. NEVIN: What do you mean by another?

11 MR. LINDQUIST: Your Honor, now we're into  
12 cross-examination. We're beyond what he needs in the scope of  
13 direct.

14 COURT: I'll allow this last question and then --

15 MR. NEVIN: What do you mean by another?

16 WITNESS: In addition to Salman Al -Ouda and Safar  
17 Al -Hawali .

18 MR. NEVIN: That's all I have.

19 COURT: All right.

20 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

21 Q. Read that to us, will you?

22 A. "The second part is the rule that the (inaudible) which  
23 means holy warrior must kill himself if he knows that this will  
24 lead to killing a great number of the enemies. And that he  
25 will not be able to kill them without killing himself first or

Exhibit B.txt

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1 demolishing a center vital to the enemy or its military force  
2 and so on. This is not possible except by involving the human  
3 element in the operation. In this new era, this can be  
4 accomplished with the modern means of bombing or bringing down  
5 an airplane on an important location that will cause the enemy  
6 great losses."

7 Q. Let's talk about the chronology associated with this  
8 publication, the creation of the web site and other events.  
9 You've already testified to Bin Laden's declaration of war; is  
10 that correct?

11 A. That's correct.

12 Q. And that occurred approximately when?

13 A. I believe that was August 25, 1996.

14 Q. And you've testified to the web site registration by the  
15 defendant of Al-Asr.ws in which this appears; is that right?

16 A. That is correct.

17 Q. And the publication itself in May or June of 2001; is that  
18 correct?

19 A. That is correct.

20 Q. In conjunction with the events of September 11, did your  
21 investigation reveal anything about the defendant's activities  
22 in the Moscow area in relation to a bank?

23 A. Yes, it did.

24 Q. Tell us about that.

25 A. More specific question?

Exhibit B.txt

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1 Q. In specific regard to the date September 11 of 2001, did  
2 your investigation identify some activities of the defendant  
3 with regard to a banking institution?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Tell us about that.

6 A. It's my understanding based on our investigation that the  
7 defendant last set foot inside the main branch of the U.S. Bank  
8 in Moscow, Idaho on September 4, 2001.

9 Q. What's the significance of September 4 from the standpoint  
10 of September 11 given your experience and this investigation  
11 specifically?

12 A. Activity involving various individuals that are currently  
13 under investigation seem to almost halt as of September 4,  
14 September 5 time frame.

15 Q. What happened on September 11 as far as he was concerned  
16 and the bank?

17 A. On September 11, 2002, a year after the terrorist attacks,  
18 the defendant was first seen since -- over a year later  
19 entering the bank and making a cash deposit.

20 Q. So you have the November -- the September 11, 2001 events  
21 and then a year later, he next appears in the bank following  
22 the September 4, 2001 appearance; is that correct?

23 A. Right. On the anniversary.

24 Q. And then you also mention the Bin Laden declaration of  
25 acceptance of responsibility for those events.

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Exhibit B.txt

1 COURT: Before we leave that area, is it your  
2 testimony that the defendant was seen at the main bank on  
3 September 4, 2001?

4 WITNESS: Yes.

5 COURT: You may proceed.

6 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

7 Q. In conjunction with the arrest of the defendant and as part  
8 of this search warrant affidavit, search warrants were  
9 executed; is that correct?

10 A. That is correct.

11 Q. And just generally speaking, tell us how those search  
12 warrants were obtained.

13 A. The search warrants were obtained by applying for the  
14 search warrants preparing an affidavit and presenting those in  
15 front of a U.S. magistrate. The search warrants were obtained  
16 and then were subsequently executed.

17 Q. And executed on what day?

18 A. They were executed on February 26, 2003.

19 Q. Where were the search warrants executed?

20 A. There were four separate locations. One was the  
21 defendant's home at 311 West Sweet, Apartment 6, Moscow, Idaho.  
22 A second search warrant was executed for the defendant's  
23 vehicle, a 1992 Pontiac Bonneville. A third one was served at  
24 an apartment on D Street, 504 and one-half D Street which is on  
25 the corner of Van Buren and D in Moscow, Idaho and the fourth

Exhibit B.txt

1 and final warrant was served at the engineering isotope lab on  
2 the University of Idaho campus where the defendant's work  
3 station was located.

4 Q. When you say work station, did that include a computer?

5 A. Yes, it did.

6 Q. Was a search done of the contents of that computer?

7 A. A cursory examination only.

8 Q. Okay. And can you tell us just briefly how that search of  
9 the computer was conducted, how it was done?

10 A. The computer was transported to our Pocatello information  
11 technology center where some intelligence analysts in  
12 conjunction with our computer analysis response team conducted  
13 a cursory examination of various files on that computer.

14 Q. Okay. Can you give us an idea generally speaking how much  
15 material was identified on that computer? First of all, the  
16 size of the hard drive.

17 A. The hard drive was an 80 gigabyte hard drive which to put  
18 in comparison, that computer at that location at the University  
19 of Idaho would normally have been only a 3 or 4 gigabyte hard  
20 drive.

21 Q. What did you find as far as the amount of material  
22 contained on that large hard drive?

23 A. In the cursory examination which probably was only 29,000  
24 files resulted in the identification of numerous photographs --  
25 photo images.

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1 Q. Can you give us an idea, recognizing that it has been a  
2 cursory review, of the number of photographic images that were

Exhibit B.txt

3 recovered from the hard drive or that are on that hard drive?  
4 A. Thousands. Thousands of photographs.  
5 Q. Were some retrieved for purposes of this case, for purposes  
6 of this hearing?  
7 A. Yes, some were retrieved.  
8 Q. Take a look, if you will, at Exhibits 5 through 15 that you  
9 have there in front of you. Do you see those?  
10 A. Yes, I do.  
11 Q. Are those photographs taken from the hard drive that you've  
12 just referenced?  
13 A. Yes.  
14 Q. The defendant's hard drive there in the isotope lab; is  
15 that correct?  
16 A. That is correct.  
17 Q. And these are just a few of thousands of other pictures  
18 that are on that hard drive; is that right?  
19 A. Yes.  
20 Q. Can you give us an idea generally speaking of what  
21 collectively these -- this group of photographs depict?  
22 A. Exhibit 5 through --  
23 Q. 5 through 15. Go ahead and just pull those out.  
24 A. Exhibits 5 through 14 are all photographic or artistic  
25 renditions of the attacks on the World Trade Center or

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1 photographs of the World Trade Center in New York.  
2 Q. And 15?  
3 A. The 15th is an aerial view of the Pentagon building in

Exhibit B.txt

4 Washington D. C.

5 MR. LINDQUIST: Your Honor, I offer these for purposes  
6 of this hearing.

7 COURT: Any objection to Exhibits 5 through 15?

8 MR. NEVIN: Can I have a moment, Your Honor?

9 COURT: All right.

10 MR. NEVIN: May I inquire in aid of an objection, Your  
11 Honor?

12 COURT: All right. It will be solely for foundation,  
13 how they were obtained, et cetera.

14 MR. NEVIN: Yes.

15 COURT: All right.

16 MR. NEVIN: Yes.

17 EXAMINATION

18 QUESTIONS BY MR. NEVIN:

19 Q. Did you personally seize the computer?

20 A. No, sir, I did not.

21 Q. Have you been told where it was seized from?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And it was seized from an office area?

24 A. Yes, sir. It was seized from the engineering isotope lab.

25 Q. And this is an office area that's utilized by -- only by

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1 Mr. Al-Hussayen? Is that your testimony?

2 A. No. It's my understanding that he shares that office with  
3 another person.

4 Q. And do you know the history of this computer? Do you know  
5 who it's been used by, how it arrived at that location, who put

Exhibit B.txt

6 those images on the computer, matters of that sort?

7 A. No, sir. Those items are still under investigation.

8 Q. Isn't there a way that you can look at a computer and tell  
9 who's accessed the particular files on the computer and when  
10 they were last accessed?

11 MR. LINDQUIST: Your Honor, this is really  
12 cross-examination.

13 WITNESS: Sir, I'm not a technical expert.

14 COURT: I'll allow counsel to finish.

15 WITNESS: Sir, I'm not a technical expert in that  
16 manner.

17 BY MR. NEVIN:

18 Q. Go ahead. Sorry.

19 A. The answer is I'm not a technical expert when it comes to  
20 computer analysis.

21 Q. You know that to be the case though. You can determine  
22 when files have been accessed.

23 A. Sir, I refer those questions to the technical guys.

24 Q. You can't tell us as you sit here on the witness stand that  
25 Mr. Al-Hussayen has ever looked at these images, can you?

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1 A. Sir, that computer was seized from his work station area  
2 and I do know that he accessed that computer.

3 Q. That's not my question.

4 MR. LINDQUIST: Now we're in cross-examination, Your  
5 Honor.

6 MR. NEVIN: I think this is foundational to whether



Exhibit B.txt  
7 these come into evidence.

8 MR. LINDQUIST: No, it isn't. This is  
9 cross-examination.

10 COURT: I'll allow him to finish up this short line of  
11 inquiry and then you can state an objection to the evidentiary  
12 introduction if you have one.

13 BY MR. NEVIN:

14 Q. Then my question was you can't testify as you sit on the  
15 witness stand today that Mr. Al-Hussayen ever looked at these  
16 images, can you?

17 MR. LINDQUIST: And I'll object to the relevancy of  
18 that.

19 COURT: Do you have an objection to the (inaudible)?

20 MR. NEVIN: Yeah, I object that they've not been  
21 adequately tied to Mr. Hussayen to be admitted into evidence.

22 COURT: I'll overrule the objection. Counsel, I plan  
23 on going till noon today if that works with everyone before we  
24 take that break. Is that agreeable?

25 MR. NEVIN: Yes, sir. Would we start up again at

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1 1:00 -- 1:30?

2 COURT: At 1:00.

3 MR. NEVIN: At 1:00.

4 COURT: Yes. All right. You may proceed. Exhibits 5  
5 through 15 will be admitted.

6 MR. LINDQUIST: Thank you.

7 (Government's Exhibit Nos. 5 through 15 admitted.)

8 CONTINUED DIRECT EXAMINATION  
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Exhibit B.txt

9 QUESTIONS BY MR. LINDQUIST:

10 Q. Very quickly and briefly, what does Exhibit 5 depict?

11 A. Bear with me for one second.

12 Q. Do you have them there?

13 A. I'm sure I have it here somewhere. Here we go. Exhibit 5  
14 is what appears to be a photograph of the World Trade Center  
15 after it had collapsed.

16 Q. Exhibit 6?

17 A. Exhibit 6 is what appears to be a computer generated image  
18 of the World Trade Center depicting where the first and second  
19 impacts of the aircraft hit the towers.

20 Q. Exhibit 7?

21 A. Exhibit 7 is a photograph of the World Trade Center sky  
22 line prior to the attack -- well, at some time prior to the  
23 attack.

24 Q. Exhibit 8?

25 A. Exhibit 8 appears to be a dual image of the second aircraft

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1 before -- immediately before and right after it crashed into  
2 the towers.

3 Q. Exhibit 9?

4 A. Exhibit 9 are two photographs. A larger photograph of the  
5 World Trade Center undamaged and then an inserted photograph of  
6 the trade centers on fire.

7 Q. Exhibit 10?

8 A. Exhibit 10 again appears to be a computer generated image  
9 of the World Trade Centers showing in stages how the aircraft

Exhibit B.txt

10 impacted into the towers.

11 Q. Exhibit 11?

12 A. Exhibit 11 is a photograph -- what appears to be a  
13 photograph of the World Trade Centers after they had collapsed  
14 and rescue personnel were on the scene.

15 Q. 12?

16 A. Exhibit 12 is a photograph of the World Trade Centers taken  
17 from below. It shows that both towers are on fire.

18 Q. 13?

19 A. 13 is another image of the trade centers from a distance  
20 with the Empire State Building in front of it that show the  
21 towers on fire.

22 Q. 14?

23 A. 14 appears to me to be the same --

24 Q. As a previous one, doesn't it?

25 A. As a previous one.

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1 Q. No. 8?

2 A. Yes. That's the same as Exhibit 8.

3 MR. LINDQUIST: Given that, Your Honor, I would move  
4 to withdraw No. 14 because it's already depicted in -- by  
5 Exhibit 8.

6 COURT: All right. It will be withdrawn.

7 (Government Exhibit No. 14 withdrawn.)

8 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

9 Q. And then 15?

10 A. And 15 is an aerial photograph of the Pentagon building.

11 Q. Is your testimony that these are the only photographs

Exhibit B.txt

12 depicting the World Trade Center in conjunction with the events  
13 of 9/11 on that computer?

14 A. By no means whatsoever.

15 Q. Why do you say that?

16 A. The cursory examination of the photographic images on that  
17 computer revealed thousands and thousands of photographs. I  
18 can't even begin to guess how many were of the World Trade  
19 Center.

20 Q. Let's continue talking about the defendant's web site  
21 activities. Specifically, did your investigation show any  
22 connection between the defendant and the sheikhs that you've  
23 mentioned, Al-Ouda and Al-Hawali?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Tell us what those connections are.

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1 A. Well, the investigation has revealed numerous connections  
2 between the defendant and Sheikh Al-Ouda and Sheikh Al-Hawali.

3 Q. Let's just talk web sites for right now.

4 A. As far as web sites are concerned, the defendant has been  
5 involved in the maintenance, technical advisement for web --  
6 multiple web sites for both Sheikh Al-Ouda and Sheikh  
7 Al-Hawali.

8 Q. Take a look at Exhibit No. 3 which is that list of web  
9 sites associated with the defendant. Do you have that?

10 A. Yes, I do.

11 Q. Can you point out the number of the web site that is  
12 directly attributable to one of those sheikhs or those two

Exhibit B.txt

13 shei khs?

14 A. Islam Today for example is --

15 Q. Number --

16 A. Is no. 8.

17 Q. Okay.

18 A. Islam Today is Sheikh Al-Ouda's web site. He publishes a

19 lot of his lectures, articles on that web site and I believe

20 even on the web page itself, there is reference to the fact

21 that that is Sheikh Al-Ouda's web site.

22 Q. And that's the web site that he referenced in the interview

23 with the New York Times reporter, correct?

24 A. That's correct.

25 Q. What other web sites do we see here associated with either

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1 of those two gentlemen?

2 A. Well, clearly web sites nos. 10 and 11 are associated with

3 Sheikh Al-Hawali. Those web sites are Al-Hawali.org and

4 Al-Hawali.com.

5 Q. Okay. Now, did your investigation identify some particular

6 publications associated with those web sites or other web sites

7 linked to the defendant and the IANA publications of these two

8 radical shei khs?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Let me call your attention to one in particular. And this

11 is cross referenced if you will with affidavit paragraph 36.

12 Are you with me?

13 A. All right.

14 Q. That affidavit paragraph 36 references some publications

Exhibit B.txt

15 that appeared on one of these web sites; is that correct?

16 A. Yes, it does.

17 Q. Okay. Which web site is that?

18 A. That is web site Al-Asr.ws.

19 Q. And give us an idea what that publication or publications  
20 consisted of.

21 A. That publication -- Al-Asr.ws is an internet magazine or  
22 one of the functions is I suppose as an internet magazine and  
23 on the date depicted there in the affidavit of May 15, 2001,  
24 there were at least three articles that specifically spoke to  
25 the issue of suicide operations.

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1 Q. Who were the authors of those articles?

2 A. The authors were Sheikh Homed Ali (phonetic).

3 Q. And where have we heard him before -- of him?

4 A. He is the sheikh that wrote the article that had the  
5 verbiage in it about bringing down an airplane.

6 Q. Okay.

7 A. There was also an article entitled "Suicide Operations"  
8 which was written by Sheikh Salman Al-Ouda and --

9 Q. And in essence, the content of that with regard to suicide  
10 operations, what?

11 A. In that particular article, Sheikh Al-Ouda stated that  
12 death is better than a humiliating life and it gave  
13 justifications and conditions on suicide operations.

14 Q. Go to paragraph 37. Does that reflect another publication  
15 associated with Sheikh Al-Ouda?

Exhibit B.txt

- 16 A. Yes, it does.
- 17 Q. And what -- what web site are we talking about here?
- 18 A. That web site is Islam Way.com.
- 19 Q. And that is associated with the Islamic Assembly of North
- 20 America; is that correct?
- 21 A. Yes, sir.
- 22 Q. And what was the orientation of that publication?
- 23 A. I'm not sure I understand.
- 24 Q. What did the publication say? What was its --
- 25 A. It again was a publication or an article that justified

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- 1 suicide bombings.
- 2 Q. Paragraph 38 talks about an event associated with a
- 3 Canadian web site at the time; is that correct?
- 4 A. That's my understanding.
- 5 Q. Tell us about that. What happened here?
- 6 A. As is stated in the affidavit, on August 16, 2001, three
- 7 full weeks prior to the September 11 attacks, there was a
- 8 posting on the Islam Way.com web site that was titled "An
- 9 Invitation to Jihad" and in that particular posting, there was
- 10 an invitation as I said in the title for -- or a recruitment
- 11 pitch essentially to come and fight with the Mujahideen. Come
- 12 and train and then eventually fight with --
- 13 Q. Did that result in a complaint by a particular entity?
- 14 A. Yes, it did.
- 15 Q. Tell us about that.
- 16 A. There was a Jewish entity in Canada that became aware of
- 17 that particular posting, brought that to the attention of the

Exhibit B.txt

18 Royal Canadian Mounted Police who initiated an investigation.

19 Q. Did that also result in some press, some articles in the  
20 newspaper?

21 A. Yes, it did.

22 Q. Does that paragraph in the affidavit reflect at least a  
23 snippet of one of those articles and the perception of what was  
24 appearing on that web site?

25 A. Yes, it does.

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1 Q. Would you read that snippet for us if you would on the  
2 bottom of page 13? And that appeared in what newspaper? Do  
3 you recall?

4 A. I don't recall.

5 Q. Okay.

6 A. Sorry.

7 Q. But a Canadian newspaper; is that correct?

8 A. That is correct.

9 Q. All right. Read that sentence to us, would you?

10 A. It states, "Terrorist organizations have been making  
11 increasing use of the internet to further their violent  
12 agendas. They use computers to communicate, spread propaganda,  
13 fund raise and organize operations. Canada may be becoming a  
14 base for such cyber terrorism because of the technological  
15 advancement."

16 Q. Did that newspaper article have anything to do with your  
17 investigation of the defendant meaning was it generated as a  
18 result of your investigation of the defendant or was it



Exhibit B.txt

19 completely independent?

20 A. No. It was completely independent.

21 Q. This is just something that you came across as part of your  
22 investigation; is that right?

23 A. That's correct.

24 Q. Let's talk about another publication associated with the  
25 defendant's web sites. Take a look at paragraph 39. Are you

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1 with me?

2 A. Yes, I am.

3 Q. That is another publication on what web site?

4 A. That is again on Islam Way.com.

5 Q. And what is the gist of that particular publication?

6 A. This again appears to be a posting on Islam Way.com where  
7 the writer of the posting advised -- excuse me, that he was  
8 leaving Afghanistan in an on-duty status and further stated  
9 that Jihad is the only means to eradicate all evil on a  
10 personal and general level. And that the only answer is to  
11 ignite and trigger an all out war, a worldwide Jihad, and that  
12 we will do our best to ignite this war. May Allah protect us.

13 Q. Affidavit paragraph 40 references yet another publication  
14 associated with these web sites; is that correct?

15 A. That is correct.

16 Q. And this -- the web site in this particular case is what?

17 A. This web site is Islam Today.net.

18 Q. Now again, remind us. That web site is tied to what  
19 particular individual?

20 A. It's my understanding that that belongs to Sheikh Al-Ouda.

Exhibit B.txt

21 Q. And this publication though is not by Sheikh Al-Ouda,  
22 correct?

23 A. No, it's not.

24 Q. Is it by whom?

25 A. It is by Sheikh Safar Al-Hawali.

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1 Q. And the date of that publication?

2 A. September 4, 2002.

3 Q. Title of the article that was published?

4 A. The title of the article is "Appeal to Help Our Palestinian  
5 Brothers."

6 Q. Can you give us an idea of the content of that publication,  
7 its philosophical orientation, what it was saying?

8 A. It was essentially calling for support of Jihad in the  
9 Palestinian situation. There is verbiage in the publication  
10 that states developing the methods and means of Jihad such as  
11 targeting settlements, surprise attacks on military bases,  
12 manufacturing and improving weapons and similar careful and  
13 wise choices in deep penetration and martyrdom operations,  
14 et cetera, et cetera.

15 Q. These then were publications, indications of direct contact  
16 between the defendant and these two radical sheikhs by means of  
17 those publications on the web sites; is that right?

18 MR. NEVIN: I'll object to that as a leading question.

19 COURT: I'll sustain the objection.

20 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

21 Q. There were other connections -- your investigation revealed

Exhibit B.txt

22 other connections, did they not, or revealed other things as  
23 far as connections between the defendant and these two sheikhs;  
24 is that right?  
25 A. That's correct.

60

1 Q. Did the investigation participate in what is referred to  
2 statutorily as the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act?  
3 A. Yes, it did.  
4 Q. Just generally speaking, what is that?  
5 A. The Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act is a mechanism by  
6 which the United States Government after going through a long  
7 process of applying for -- to have this act operational by  
8 which we can have a court-ordered surveillance or court-ordered  
9 wire tap with regard to circumstances dealing with national  
10 security matters.  
11 Q. All right. How is that different from what in the federal  
12 system we commonly refer to as a Title 3 wire tap or court-  
13 ordered authorization? How is it different?  
14 A. It's different in the sense that we go before an entirely  
15 different court. For example, instead of going before a  
16 criminal magistrate to obtain a search warrant, you actually go  
17 before the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court.  
18 Q. What I'm really getting to is on the Title 3, we're talking  
19 about a typical criminal investigation within the federal  
20 system; is that correct?  
21 A. That's correct.  
22 Q. As the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act deals with  
23 national security and investigations that are directly prompted

Exhibit B.txt

24 by national security; is that correct?

25 A. That's correct.

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1 Q. And as a result of those court authorized interceptions, a  
2 criminal investigation can gain access to learn what has been  
3 intercepted and learned as a result of those investigations; is  
4 that right?

5 A. That's correct.

6 Q. What type of interceptions were involved -- or did you  
7 receive information from? Are we talking phone calls, computer  
8 e-mails? Is that what we're talking about?

9 A. Primarily.

10 Q. Okay. So that's what we're talking about as far as these  
11 interceptions are concerned; is that right?

12 A. That's correct.

13 Q. Did some of those court authorized interceptions reveal  
14 activities by the defendant?

15 A. Yes, they did.

16 Q. And in what capacity? Telephone and e-mail?

17 A. That's correct.

18 Q. All right. Did those interceptions reveal anything as far  
19 as the relationship between the defendant and Sheikh Al-Ouda?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. What did they reveal generally speaking?

22 A. They revealed -- they revealed one thing, that the  
23 defendant has an extreme amount of respect for Sheikh Al-Ouda.  
24 He has operated in the capacity of assisting with setting up

Exhibit B.txt

25 web sites that Sheikh Al-Ouda can use as a vehicle to preach

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1 his message to -- as I've stated before, to the widest audience  
2 possible.

3 Q. Did they reveal the direct contact between the defendant  
4 and that sheikh?

5 A. Yes, they do.

6 Q. And those associated with the sheikh?

7 A. Yes, they do.

8 Q. Did those interceptions also reveal anything similar with  
9 regard to Sheikh Al-Hawali?

10 A. Yes, very similar.

11 Q. What?

12 A. Again, the interceptions show a very close link between the  
13 defendant and Sheikh Al-Hawali, the setting up of web sites,  
14 the providing of vehicles for extended communication,  
15 telephonic contact with intermediaries of Sheikh Al-Hawali.

16 Q. And all within the context of web site work; is that  
17 correct?

18 A. I believe so.

19 Q. In the course of those interceptions, do you remember any  
20 characterization by Sheikh Al-Ouda or those associated with him  
21 of the defendant as far as the defendant's role in this web  
22 site work?

23 A. Yes. I seem to recall there being one intercepted  
24 communication in which --

25 MR. NEVIN: I'll object to that without further

Exhibit B.txt

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1 foundation as to who made the statement and time, place,  
2 matters of that sort.

3 COURT: You may proceed a little bit with foundation.

4 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

5 Q. Tell us approximately when this interception took place and  
6 the defendant was involved; is that correct?

7 A. The defendant was involved. The party on the other end was  
8 Sheikh Al-Ouda and he deferred to the defendant as being the  
9 manager or -- I don't recall the exact verbiage but essentially  
10 the manager of the web site and he deferred decisions with  
11 regard to the web site to him.

12 Q. And would follow his, meaning the defendant's direction; is  
13 that correct?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. You mentioned that the search warrants were executed in  
16 conjunction with the arrest of the defendant. Did those search  
17 warrants show anything or result in any evidence that  
18 corroborated the tie between the defendant and Sheikh Al-Ouda  
19 and Sheikh Al-Hawali?

20 A. Yes, they did.

21 Q. Tell us about that.

22 A. During one of the executed search warrants, an address,  
23 phone book was discovered and in that phone book in Arabic were  
24 written the telephone numbers for both Sheikh Al-Ouda and  
25 Sheikh Al-Hawali.

Exhibit B.txt

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1 Q. Was that finding consistent with your investigation  
2 otherwise that you testified to?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. You've already testified to photographs that were found on  
5 the defendant's computer, seized at the isotope lab. There  
6 were other photos that were seized from that in your cursory  
7 review; is that correct?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Take a look at Exhibits 16 through 94. Do you have those  
10 up there?

11 A. I do.

12 Q. And all of those exhibits depict photographs; is that  
13 correct?

14 A. I am pretty sure they are all photographs. No, I take that  
15 back. I know that there are some that are graphic images of  
16 maps for example but not many.

17 Q. But they were all taken from the computer that you  
18 testified to; is that right?

19 A. That's correct.

20 Q. Categorically, what do all of these photographs have in  
21 common from the standpoint of what you've been testifying to  
22 today? What's their significance? What's their pertinence  
23 here? Why are we showing them to the judge?

24 A. I think their significance is clear.

25 Q. What is it?

Exhibit B.txt

1 A. Almost without exception, these photographs show Jihad --  
2 what we could consider to be Jihadist sort of things. Many  
3 photographs of Usama Bin Laden. Many photographs of Chechnyan  
4 Mujahideen. Photographs of dead disemboweled bodies.  
5 Photographs of what appear to be captured Russian soldiers.

6 Q. International terrorism related event; is that correct?

7 A. Exactly.

8 MR. LINDQUIST: I offer these exhibits into evidence,  
9 please, for purposes of this hearing.

10 COURT: Any objection?

11 MR. NEVIN: The same objection I expressed with  
12 respect to the other photographs.

13 COURT: All right. That's been noted and overruled.  
14 We'll admit Exhibits 16 through 94.

15 (Government Exhibit Nos. 16 through 94 admitted.)

16 COURT: You may proceed.

17 MR. LINDQUIST: Thank you.

18 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

19 Q. Let's just go through some of these. There are quite a  
20 number but there again, in that regard, this is just a small  
21 percentage of what your cursory review found; is that right?

22 A. Just the tip of the iceberg in my opinion.

23 Q. Take a look at Exhibit 17. Who's that?

24 A. That appears to be a photograph of Sudaman Abu Gathe  
25 (phonetic) who is known as -- he is an Al Quaida or was an Al



Exhibit B.txt

- 1    Quaida spokesman.
- 2    Q.    Okay.    Exhibit 18?
- 3    A.    That's a photograph of a Taliban soldier with an RPG -- a
- 4    rocket propelled grenade.
- 5    Q.    Exhibit 20?
- 6    A.    That's a photograph of Usama Bin Laden superimposed on some
- 7    Arabic text that we have not translated yet.
- 8    Q.    Exhibit 21?
- 9    A.    Photograph of Usama Bin Laden.
- 10   Q.   And 23?
- 11   A.   Usama Bin Laden.
- 12   Q.   24?
- 13   A.   Usama Bin Laden.
- 14   Q.   25?
- 15   A.   Usama Bin Laden.
- 16   Q.   26?
- 17   A.   That appears to be a photograph of Hizballah (phonetic)
- 18   rebels with rocket propelled grenades on the shoulders and a
- 19   firearm of some sort.
- 20   Q.   29?
- 21   A.   That is a photograph of the American flag being burned.
- 22   Q.   What's the significance of 30?
- 23   A.   30 --
- 24   Q.   Specifically.
- 25   A.   Specifically? Well, it is a photograph almost in the form

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- 1    of a poster it appears that shows Usama Bin Laden facing off
- 2    with President George Bush and there is a target superimposed

Exhibit B.txt

3 on the president's head with the center of his head directly in  
4 the center of the cross hairs of the target.

5 Q. And it has a reference to a web site; is that correct?

6 A. Yes, it does.

7 Q. No. 31.

8 A. Usama Bin Laden and others.

9 Q. Who's depicted in 33 to your knowledge?

10 A. You know, I'm not certain. That's a photograph of an  
11 individual that we have yet to identify.

12 Q. 34, what does that show?

13 A. That is a photograph of Washington, D.C.

14 Q. The capital building, correct?

15 A. Yes, it is.

16 Q. 35, what's the significance of that specifically?

17 A. 35 is a poster and the shape of the blob in the middle of  
18 the poster appears to be Chechnya. Inside the blob are  
19 soldiers who appear to be Mujahideen and the poster itself  
20 makes reference to a very radical web site, Cocaus.com  
21 (phonetic) which is linked to many of the IANA, Islamic  
22 Assembly of North America, sites and the defendant received  
23 e-mail from Cocaus.

24 Q. 36?

25 A. Taliban soldiers with RPG's.

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1 Q. 39?

2 A. Although I'm not positive, this appears to be a photograph  
3 of the inside of the Moscow music hall where the chemical

Exhibit B.txt

- 4 agents were introduced to essentially put an end to the  
5 takeover of that -- that theater by Mujahideen rebels.  
6 Q. You're going to reference that here in a moment in another  
7 capacity, correct?  
8 A. Yes, sir.  
9 Q. 41?  
10 A. That is a photograph of Sheikh Al-Ouda.  
11 Q. 42?  
12 A. That is Eden Catab (phonetic), a Chechnyan rebel leader.  
13 Q. You mentioned some Russian soldiers. Exhibit 44.  
14 A. This is a photograph of what appears to be a Russian  
15 soldier, Petrov Demetri Alexandrovich, almost as if he has --  
16 he's got his name superimposed in front of him. Although we  
17 don't know what it is, we suspect he may have been taken  
18 prisoner.  
19 Q. Similarly 45; is that correct?  
20 A. Yes.  
21 Q. And I'm skipping over some that depict violent deaths; is  
22 that right?  
23 A. That is --  
24 Q. Corpses and so forth?  
25 A. That is correct.

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- 1 Q. Exhibit 49?  
2 A. Exhibit 49 is a map that appears to be pulled from MS NBC.  
3 Q. A map of what?  
4 A. The map is of the State of California and there are four  
5 specific locations that are designated on the map, each of

Exhibit B.txt

6 which appears to be a bridge: The Golden Gate Bridge in San  
7 Francisco, the Bay Bridge in San Francisco, the Coronado Bridge  
8 between San Diego and Coronado and the Vincent-Thomas Bridge  
9 that spans the main channel of L.A. harbor.  
10 Q. 50?  
11 A. Is a photograph of the Golden Gate Bridge.  
12 Q. 52?  
13 A. 52 is a photograph of detainees being flown in U.S.  
14 military aircraft to Guantanamo Bay.  
15 Q. 54?  
16 A. Our initial analysis of this photograph indicates that this  
17 is a suicide note with a superimposed arrow pointing to the  
18 detonation switch.  
19 Q. 58?  
20 A. Usama Bin Laden.  
21 Q. 59?  
22 A. This appears to be soldiers including what appears to be a  
23 wounded soldier in the Cashmere region.  
24 Q. What's 60? Who's depicted in 60?  
25 A. That's Sheikh Al-Ouda.

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1 Q. 61, what's the significance of that building?  
2 A. That's the FBI headquarters building in Washington, D.C.  
3 Q. 62, who's that?  
4 A. Sheikh Al-Ouda.  
5 Q. 63, more fighters; is that correct?  
6 A. Actually Taliban fighters.

Exhibit B.txt

- 7 Q. Taliban fighters? 64, what's that?
- 8 A. That is a United Airlines passenger jet.
- 9 Q. On the ground or flying?
- 10 A. Flying.
- 11 Q. 65?
- 12 A. Is a U.S. Navy aircraft carrier.
- 13 Q. 66, who's that?
- 14 A. That's Sheikh Al-Ouda.
- 15 Q. 67, what's the significance of that building?
- 16 A. That's a photograph of a building in Israel where a Jewish
- 17 wedding was being held and it was bombed.
- 18 Q. 72, who is that?
- 19 A. I'm not sure. Sorry.
- 20 Q. Okay. What do we see there? We see --
- 21 A. We see what appears to be a scholarly looking elderly man
- 22 with -- in a vehicle with an automatic weapon at his side.
- 23 Q. Going back to Exhibit 64, the United Airlines plane flying,
- 24 is this the only -- is this the only one of this nature that
- 25 was found in your cursory review of airplanes?

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- 1 A. I don't think so. I'm not sure.
- 2 Q. Fair enough. 73, what does that depict?
- 3 A. That is the Knesset Building, the Israeli parliament
- 4 building.
- 5 Q. 75, do you know what that depicts?
- 6 A. That appears to be a nuclear reactor in North Korea.
- 7 Q. The individuals in 76, what's the significance of that
- 8 photo; do you know?

Exhibit B.txt

9 A. Those folks -- those three individuals in that one  
10 photograph are the victims of the Gibra Baptist Hospital  
11 murders.  
12 Q. And does that relate to No. 77 that follows?  
13 A. It does.  
14 Q. What does that show?  
15 A. That's a photograph of the Gibra Baptist Hospital in the  
16 Yemen -- Gibra, Yemen.  
17 Q. Does that have something to do with international  
18 terrorism?  
19 A. It does. On December 30, 2002, a terrorist gunman -- at  
20 least one entered the hospital and murdered some of the -- at  
21 least one doctor and some medical personnel inside the  
22 hospital, wounded several others.  
23 Q. And 78, what does that show?  
24 A. That is a photograph of the British ship HMS South Hampton  
25 as it's traveling through the Suez Canal.

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1 Q. 79, who is that?  
2 A. That is Zacharias Musowi (phonetic).  
3 Q. Who's he?  
4 A. He is currently at trial for terrorist charges related to  
5 September 11.  
6 Q. No. 80, who is that?  
7 A. That is Richard Reed --  
8 Q. Who is he?  
9 A. He is the infamous shoe bomber that tried to ignite his

Exhibit B.txt

10 shoes in the transatlantic flight.

11 Q. No. 83, who is that; do you know?

12 A. That is Daniel Pearl, the assassinated or murdered  
13 journalist.

14 Q. And he was murdered where?

15 A. Pakistan I think.

16 Q. Pakistan? 84, what does that depict?

17 A. That is a photograph of President George Bush superimposed  
18 on other photographs that show U.S. military troops and Usama  
19 Bin Laden. The title of this file is "War, Al Quaida."

20 Q. No. 90?

21 A. That's Sheikh Al-Ouda.

22 Q. No. 93? I think No. 93 and 94 are two versions of the same  
23 picture, are they not?

24 A. Yes, they are.

25 Q. What do they depict?

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1 A. Well, the title of this file is "Air Marshals" and the  
2 photograph shows what appears to be a training exercise where a  
3 masked attacker is behind another individual and what appears  
4 to be slitting his throat.

5 Q. The review of that computer is ongoing; is that correct?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And these particular photographs became available to you  
8 only as recently as when?

9 A. Late last night.

10 Q. We've been talking about the defendant's web site --

11 outside web site activities and how that relates to terrorism;

Exhibit B.txt

12 is that correct?

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. Now I want to ask you some questions about his outside

15 business activities in the same connection. We're looking at

16 page 14 for cross reference purposes of the affidavit.

17 Specifically as far as my first question, it's affidavit

18 paragraph 41. Generally speaking, what did your investigation

19 find as far as the outside business activities of the

20 defendant?

21 A. The financial aspects of the investigation have revealed

22 extensive amounts of money passing in and out of the

23 defendant's accounts. We've identified at least six different

24 bank accounts in the United States and significant moneys

25 passing through them.

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1 Q. Prior to the execution of the search warrants that you've

2 mentioned, how many bank accounts have you identified

3 associated with the defendant?

4 A. I want to say there were six -- are you talking about other

5 than his own accounts?

6 Q. No, I'm just talking about accounts known to you prior to

7 his arrest and the execution of the search warrants.

8 A. His accounts, six.

9 Q. As a result of the execution of the search warrants, have

10 you become aware of potentially any other bank accounts

11 associated with --

12 A. It appears that we've identified other accounts, yes.



Exhibit B.txt

13 Q. And the investigation is ongoing with regard to them; is  
14 that correct?

15 A. That's correct.

16 Q. Paragraph 42. These business relationships, these  
17 financial relationships that your investigation revealed were  
18 connected with what entity primarily?

19 A. They were primarily connected with the Islamic Assembly of  
20 North America.

21 Q. And were there connections -- financial connections,  
22 business connections with other individuals and other entities  
23 besides the Islamic Assembly of North America?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Did that include Sheikh Al-Ouda or that you would

75

1 characterize as business?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Sheikh Al-Hawali?

4 A. To the extent that they deal with the web sites, yes.

5 Q. Fair enough. As far as the IANA, the Islamic Assembly of  
6 North America, what -- describe for us, if you would, the  
7 business relationship that your investigation found as far as  
8 the defendant was concerned.

9 A. We've cited tens of thousands if not hundreds of thousands  
10 of dollars that have passed from the defendant to the Islamic  
11 Assembly of North America in the form of checks, wire transfers  
12 and other means.

13 Q. Have colleagues of yours done assessments of the financial  
14 information that you have obtained?

Exhibit B.txt

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Does that assessment include the funds going into the  
17 defendant's accounts and what funds were going out of the  
18 accounts?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Can you give us an idea generally speaking of the nature of  
21 the funds generally speaking going into his personal accounts,  
22 going in?

23 A. The defendant routinely receives large sums of money that  
24 come from overseas sources. Generally from Saudi Arabia. They  
25 pass into his account and subsequently pass out of his

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1 account --

2 Q. Before going to where they go out of the account, let's  
3 just talk about the funds coming in. Did you identify any  
4 funds coming into his accounts that you could attribute  
5 directly to his studies and living?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Tell us about that.

8 A. As a foreign student from Saudi Arabia in the United  
9 States, Mr. Al-Hussayen is essentially on a scholarship of  
10 sorts from the Saudi government. He receives a monthly stipend  
11 that ranges in amounts but it's generally about \$2,700 a month  
12 more or less.

13 Q. Were you able in your analysis -- your financial analysis  
14 to segregate the study/living related expenses coming into the  
15 account and where they went and the nonstudy/living related

Exhibit B.txt

16 expenses or the moneys that came into his account and where  
17 they went?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Were they clearly segregated?

20 A. It appears that there was a definite split.

21 Q. Did that financial analysis show that the defendant was  
22 functioning as a financial conduit of large sums of money?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Can you give us an idea of some of the sources of that  
25 nonstudy/nonliving expense money that the financial records

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1 show went into his accounts?

2 A. Well, for example, we identified two wire transfers in 1998  
3 that came from a family member of Mr. Al-Hussayen.

4 Q. Who's that?

5 A. That would be Saleh Al-Hussayen.

6 Q. And as far as the investigation is concerned, what do you  
7 deem that relationship to be, that individual to the defendant?

8 A. It appears that Saleh Al-Hussayen is the defendant's uncle.  
9 Those two wire transfers totaled approximately \$100,000.

10 Q. And approximately when did those transfers occur?

11 A. They occurred in 1998 and I can be more specific if I refer  
12 to the affidavit. In September 10 and September 25 of 1998 and  
13 were broken into two wire transfers each approximately \$50,000.

14 Q. Did your financial analysis maintain or insure the  
15 integrity of those funds being maintained as they passed  
16 through the defendant's bank account and out?

17 A. Yes.

Exhibit B.txt

18 Q. Where did they go? Where did they go out and into?

19 A. Almost to the penny, that hundred thousand dollars went to  
20 IANA.

21 Q. Was there a period of time that the defendant held those  
22 funds in his bank account before they went out to the IANA?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Approximately how long was that?

25 A. It was approximately six to nine months that that money sat

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1 in the defendant's account.

2 Q. By the way, has your investigation revealed whether or not  
3 these accounts generated interest?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. What has your investigation shown?

6 A. They do not generate interest.

7 Q. And have you come to understand why that is?

8 A. Yes. Upon request of many of the foreign students, they  
9 will not accept interest payments into their accounts.

10 Q. As a religious matter; is that correct?

11 A. That is correct.

12 Q. So the hundred thousand sat there for that period of time  
13 not collecting interest; is that right?

14 A. That's correct.

15 Q. And then went where?

16 A. It went piecemeal to IANA over a period of time.

17 Q. Did the financial analysis of that flow of the hundred  
18 thousand dollars from the uncle through the defendant's bank

Exhibit B.txt

19 accounts to the IANA correlate with any other receipt of a  
20 large sum of money by the IANA?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. And this is I believe also depicted or referenced in  
23 affidavit paragraph 45; is that correct? No, excuse me. I'm  
24 wrong. Not 45. 42.

25 A. No, I don't think it's there.

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1 Q. Okay. You know what I'm referring to?

2 A. I know what you're referring to.

3 Q. I'll find the paragraph here in a moment.

4 A. There was a -- paragraph 48.

5 Q. 48, thank you.

6 A. In May of 1998, there was a \$300,000 wire transfer to IANA  
7 from a Swiss bank account. It was only when that \$300,000 was  
8 exhausted by IANA that payments of the defendant's \$100,000  
9 began to be disbursed to IANA.

10 Q. Showing the correlation of activity of operations; is that  
11 correct?

12 A. Yes. As the payments were made, in many cases on the same  
13 day that say \$14,000 wire transfer was sent to IANA, payments  
14 were made to officers from that IANA bank account essentially  
15 in the form of salary.

16 Q. Has your investigation revealed how these moneys -- these  
17 moneys that are sent from the defendant's bank accounts to the  
18 IANA are characterized by the IANA?

19 A. Yes. The investigation has revealed that the IANA books  
20 refer to them as loans.

Exhibit B.txt

21 Q. Loans?  
22 A. Right.  
23 Q. Is there anything in the investigation that would suggest  
24 to you that these are legitimate loans?  
25 A. No.

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1 Q. Your investigation suggests that --  
2 MR. NEVIN: Object. This is leading.  
3 COURT: All right. I'll sustain the objection.  
4 MR. LINDQUIST: I didn't even get it out, Your Honor.  
5 COURT: You appear to be heading in a leading  
6 direction.  
7 MR. LINDQUIST: Well, I'm going to surprise you  
8 because it wasn't headed that way.  
9 BY MR. LINDQUIST:  
10 Q. And what did your investigation suggest as far as the  
11 nature of the funds that were being funneled through his  
12 account?  
13 A. They appear to be payments that were -- that the defendant  
14 was receiving from overseas or sometimes in the form of local  
15 solicitation that was being sent to the IANA for use by the  
16 IANA exclusively.  
17 Q. And concealed in loan designation?  
18 A. That's what it appears at this stage.  
19 Q. An affidavit paragraph 43, the uncle is mentioned a bit  
20 more; is that correct?  
21 A. That is correct.

Exhibit B.txt

22 Q. Did your investigation show additional contact between this  
23 uncle -- and when I say additional, additional to the hundred  
24 thousand dollars funds that flowed through the defendant's  
25 account, additional contact with the United States by that

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1 uncle?

2 A. I'm not sure I understand the question.

3 Q. Did your investigation reveal that the uncle was here at  
4 any particular time in the United States?

5 A. Yes, it did.

6 Q. What did your investigation reveal as far as when he was  
7 here?

8 A. It appeared that the uncle arrived in the United States on  
9 or about August 20 of 2001. He was met in New York or  
10 Washington, D.C., I'm not exactly sure but he was met on the  
11 east coast by some members of a Muslim (inaudible) in New York.  
12 He was given a tour of the area, given a tour of downtown New  
13 York -- of downtown Manhattan including the vicinity of the  
14 World Trade Centers. He subsequently traveled to the Midwest  
15 to Chicago, to Detroit, even into Canada and it appears that he  
16 met with numerous officials of both the IANA and other  
17 charitable organizations.

18 Q. Was there anything in your investigation that indicated  
19 that the defendant joined him at some point in time on this  
20 trip?

21 A. There are indications that they did join and that is based  
22 on our review of financial analysis of the defendant's accounts  
23 which show money disbursed in Ann Arbor, Michigan area from his

Exhibit B.txt

24 account at the same time that the uncle was in Ann Arbor.  
25 Q. Where did the trip take the uncle and by the way, was the

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1 uncle alone according to the information that you received as  
2 far as this trip was concerned?  
3 A. No, the uncle was accompanied by his spouse, Fadine  
4 Peterson (phonetic).  
5 Q. And where did the trip take them after the Detroit area?  
6 A. I may have the sequence incorrect but they did travel to  
7 Chicago and to Canada, returned to Michigan and then traveled  
8 back to Virginia.  
9 Q. And approximately when was it that they arrived back in  
10 Virginia?  
11 A. I believe it was on or about September 6, 2001.  
12 Q. And do you know where they initially stayed when they  
13 returned to the Virginia area and what part of the Virginia  
14 area was that?  
15 A. It was the Herndon, Virginia area more or less.  
16 Q. Do you recall where they went initially there in the  
17 Herndon, Virginia area?  
18 A. They stayed at one hotel for a couple of nights. I can't  
19 recall the hotel but then after one or two nights, changed the  
20 hotel to the Marriott Residence Inn in Herndon.  
21 Q. And you recall what day that was that they went into the  
22 Marriott Residence in Herndon?  
23 A. I'm not positive.  
24 Q. Approximately how long prior to September 11?



Exhibit B.txt  
25 A. Just two or three days prior.

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1 Q. What's the significance of the Marriott Residence in  
2 Herndon as far as this investigation is concerned?

3 A. That particular hotel is significant because our  
4 investigation nationwide has revealed that at least three of  
5 the hijackers of Flight 77 stayed at that hotel on September  
6 10.

7 Q. And the three hijackers have been linked to which of the  
8 flights of the September 11 events?

9 MR. NEVIN: Object to it as asked and answered.

10 COURT: I'll allow him to answer (inaudible) response.

11 WITNESS: The Flight 77 was the flight that eventually  
12 crashed into the Pentagon.

13 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

14 Q. After September 11, did an FBI investigation involve the  
15 uncle and his wife?

16 COURT: This might be a good time to stop before you  
17 go into another area. We'll go ahead and recess for one hour  
18 and reconvene at 1:00. The court's in recess.

19 CLERK: All rise.

20 (A recess was taken.)

21 CLERK: All rise. The Court is back in session.

22 COURT: Good afternoon. You may be seated. You may  
23 proceed where you left off. The witness will return to the  
24 stand. I'll remind you you are still under oath.

25 MR. NEVIN: Judge, could I interrupt just to -- for a

Exhibit B.txt

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1 moment? I anticipate the need to present evidence to the Court  
2 by a teleconference.

3 COURT: I was advised of that by the clerk. I will  
4 break a little before 2:00 and (inaudible) set up --

5 MR. NEVIN: That will be fine.

6 COURT: (Inaudible.)

7 MR. NEVIN: Thank you.

8 COURT: You may proceed.

9 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

10 Q. Agent Gneckow, before the lunch break, you provided  
11 testimony about the computer images and if you recall, I  
12 skipped over several as far as asking for your specific  
13 comments and over the lunch break, you advised me that there  
14 were several that you felt would be particularly pertinent as  
15 far as their relevance; is that correct?

16 A. That's correct.

17 Q. If you'd take Exhibits 86, 87 and 91. Do you find those?  
18 86, 87 and 91.

19 A. I've got them.

20 Q. What does the image on 86 portray and its significance?

21 A. What's interesting about the image on Exhibit 86 is that  
22 the file name is "Dirty Bomb." The photograph depicts or the  
23 image depicts two or three individuals that are wearing  
24 hazardous material protective gear including gas masks and the  
25 like.

Exhibit B.txt

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1 Q. Turn to 87. What's the significance of that image?

2 A. That image is what appears to be a map of Kenya and there  
3 is emblazoned with a red star or --

4 Q. Asterisk-type --

5 A. Asterisk type mark where the city of Mumbasa, Kenya is  
6 located. That corresponds to the location of the city of  
7 Mumbasa. Again, what's interesting to me about this particular  
8 file is that the file name is "Recruits" for one thing and that  
9 that is the location of a terrorist attack.

10 Q. On the U.S. embassy there?

11 A. Yes, sir.

12 Q. And 91?

13 A. 91 appears to be an image of Amed Braheen (phonetic) who  
14 was arrested by the Spanish (inaudible) due to his connections  
15 to the September 11 terrorist attacks. The Spanish  
16 investigation in conjunction with ours indicates that there are  
17 strong ties between Braheen and Sheikh Al-Ouda.

18 Q. Also during the noon hour, I believe you received some  
19 information concerning the source of these images as far as the  
20 computers; is that correct?

21 A. That's correct.

22 Q. And we need to correct your testimony as far as where these  
23 images came from; is that right?

24 A. That is correct.

25 Q. Where did these images, Exhibits 5 through 94, come from as

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Exhibit B.txt

1 far as the computers related to the search warrants that you've  
2 previously referenced?

3 A. Well, originally it was my understanding that they came  
4 solely from the computer at the engineering isotope lab.  
5 However, I was told that that is not correct. In fact, some of  
6 the images come from the defendant's personal computer taken  
7 from his home. And may I also clarify something? The images  
8 themselves were taken -- were taken from a mirror image of  
9 those hard drives so as not to taint the actual real hard  
10 drives.

11 Q. All right. A couple of other matters of clarification of  
12 your previous testimony. You talked about Islamic Assembly of  
13 North America and its offices in the Detroit area; is that  
14 correct?

15 A. That is correct.

16 Q. More specifically, where are the offices of the Islamic  
17 Assembly of North America?

18 A. Well, specifically, the offices are located I believe in  
19 Ypsilanti, Michigan which is a suburb of Ann Arbor.

20 Q. You also provided testimony about the web site event in  
21 Canada associated with Islam Way.com and the complaint by the  
22 Jewish entity regarding the recruitment publication there. Do  
23 you recall that?

24 A. Yes, I do.

25 Q. Can you tell us what the investigation revealed as far as

Exhibit B.txt

1 what happened to the web site Islam Way.com as it existed in  
2 Canada after that complaint and the investigation by the RCMP?  
3 A. It's my understanding based on information received from  
4 the RCMP that when that newspaper article was published, within  
5 a day or two, the web site itself Islam Way.com relocated from  
6 Canada to Ann Arbor, Michigan.

7 Q. In your testimony, you refer to certain financial  
8 transactions between the defendant and the Islamic Assembly of  
9 North America, transactions that were characterized as loans.  
10 Do you remember that?

11 A. That's correct.

12 Q. Over the noon hour, you referenced to me specifically a  
13 check that you recall being identified as part of the financial  
14 investigation that had to do with the IANA and a loan; is that  
15 right?

16 A. That is correct.

17 Q. Tell us about that.

18 A. The financial investigation showed that there was a check  
19 from an IANA bank account back to the defendant and there was a  
20 notation in the memo line that indicated -- and I'm not exactly  
21 sure of the verbiage but it indicated that it may have been a  
22 repayment of a loan. The significance of that was when the  
23 endorsement on the back of the check was reviewed, it was  
24 indeed signed by the defendant. However, it was signed back  
25 over to an IANA official.

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1 Q. When we broke, you were recounting the trip of the  
2 defendant's uncle and his wife to the United States around the

Exhibit B.txt

3 time of September 11, 2001; is that correct?

4 A. That is correct.

5 Q. I want to clarify one aspect of your testimony with regard  
6 to the Marriott Residence in Herndon. What did the  
7 investigation reveal as far as where the uncle and his wife  
8 were staying on the day prior -- or the evening prior to  
9 September 11, that is September 10?

10 A. Well, on the evening of September 10, the uncle and his  
11 wife were staying at the Marriott Residence Inn. On that same  
12 evening, our investigation has revealed that three of the  
13 hijackers also stayed in the same hotel.

14 Q. Do you have any idea of how many hotels there are in the  
15 Herndon, Virginia area?

16 A. I couldn't give you a specific number. I would venture  
17 there are several.

18 Q. Following September 11, did the FBI make contact with the  
19 uncle and his wife?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Approximately how long after September 11?

22 A. My understanding is that he and his wife were interviewed  
23 on or about September 17.

24 Q. And where did that interview take place? Do you know?

25 A. The interview took place at the hotel.

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1 Q. And can you tell us what happened at that interview?

2 A. My understanding after speaking with the agent who  
3 conducted the interview was that during the course of the

Exhibit B.txt

4 interview, the uncle exhibited signs of physical distress and  
5 actually fainted to the ground during the course of the  
6 interview. He was subsequently brought to a local hospital and  
7 examined by a physician there.

8 Q. And did the investigation reveal whether or not anything  
9 wrong was found with the uncle?

10 A. No. In fact, the agent who conducted the interview spoke  
11 directly with the attending physician who told the agent that  
12 he could find nothing wrong with the patient and the opinion of  
13 the agent, she felt the attack was fainted.

14 Q. The agent felt the attack was fainted?

15 A. Meaning the seizure.

16 Q. Okay. That was the agent though that was of that  
17 perception?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. All right. As a result of that seizure -- that fainted  
20 seizure according to the perception of the agent, what was the  
21 result of the interview of the uncle?

22 A. It was effectively terminated.

23 Q. And was his wife interviewed?

24 A. Yes. While the uncle was being attended at the hospital,  
25 the interview continued with the spouse, Fadine Peterson

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1 (phonetic).

2 Q. And generally speaking, the content of that interview did  
3 include the trip that you have been referencing?

4 A. Yes, it did.

5 Q. To the United States?

Exhibit B.txt

6 A. Yes, it did.

7 Q. Subsequent to that interview of the uncle and his wife by

8 the FBI agents, was there yet another interview by the FBI

9 later?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. How much later?

12 A. Within the next day or so.

13 Q. By the same agents or different agents?

14 A. Different agents. He was -- the uncle was recontacted

15 based on the circumstances of the incomplete interview.

16 However, no additional information was obtained from the uncle.

17 Q. And following that interview, where did the uncle and the

18 wife go?

19 A. They returned to -- my understanding is they returned to

20 Saudi Arabia on or about September 19 I would say.

21 Q. Had any procedural mechanism been imposed by the Bureau to

22 try and prevent their leaving?

23 A. There was telephonic contact between the agent who

24 conducted the first interview based on that agent's opinion

25 that the uncle should not be allowed to leave until additional

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1 follow-up could occur specifically with regard to questions

2 dealing with the events of September 11. However, her

3 recommendation for whatever reason did not -- was not complied

4 with.

5 Q. So they left without further contact; is that correct?

6 A. That is correct.



Exhibit B.txt

7 Q. Let's reference affidavit paragraph 44 in relation to the  
8 business relationship between the defendant and the Islamic  
9 Assembly of North America. Based upon your investigation, your  
10 personal involvement in this investigation, your knowledge of  
11 it, how would you characterize its business relationship with  
12 the Islamic Assembly of North America, his role if you will?

13 A. Well, it was a very close role. Based on the information  
14 we have obtained through our financial investigation, through  
15 intercepted communications, it's clear that the defendant had  
16 if not a central -- if not a leading role, then certainly a  
17 central role in the operation of that organization.

18 Q. In what capacities?

19 A. The capacities were multi-faceted. For example, his  
20 technical expertise was extremely valuable to IANA in the  
21 registration of web sites, the technical advisement to those  
22 running web sites. He was involved in much of the decision  
23 making process with regard to money flow, obtaining donations  
24 for the charity.

25 Q. Personnel decisions?

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1 A. Yes.

2 Q. He played a key role in that as well?

3 A. Yes, he did.

4 Q. Would it be fair to say that for all intents and purposes,  
5 he was a senior officer of that organization?

6 A. I would say if not on paper, he was a de facto senior  
7 executive.

8 Q. Did that relationship -- that business relationship with

Exhibit B.txt

9 the Islamic Assembly of North America include one with its at  
10 least paper leader at the time?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And who was that leader at the time, the head of the  
13 Islamic Assembly of North America?

14 A. The then president was an individual by the name of  
15 Mohammed Al-Hamari.

16 Q. What did your investigation reveal as far as the nature of  
17 the relationship between the defendant and Mr. Al-Hamari?

18 A. The relationship was extremely close. Hundreds of  
19 telephone calls between the two, e-mail contact, financial  
20 dealings, face to face contact. What you might typically see  
21 in a corporation with the executive officers.

22 Q. Is Mr. Al-Hamari presently the subject of a government  
23 investigation?

24 A. Yes, he's currently under investigation.

25 Q. As an aspect of the defendant's business relationship with

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1 the IANA, did that include disbursement of funds to  
2 individuals?

3 A. Yes, it did.

4 Q. And we're talking about affidavit paragraph 44 for  
5 reference, are we not?

6 A. Yes, sir.

7 Q. Can you give us an idea of some of the locations where  
8 money was sent as influenced or done by the defendant?

9 A. Not including wire transfers or money sent within the

Exhibit B.txt

10 United States, there were numerous wire transfers sent around  
11 the world to Cairo, Egypt; Montreal, Canada; Riyadh, Saudi  
12 Arabia; Aman, Jordan and Islamabad, Pakistan.

13 Q. Did your investigation reveal any transfer or transfers  
14 associated with an Amal Sal tan?

15 A. Yes, sir, they did.

16 Q. Who's Amal Sal tan?

17 A. Amal Sal tan is currently actively involved in the Al-Manar  
18 internet magazine. He writes for the magazine, has some  
19 controlling interest in the magazine although the Al-Manar  
20 magazine which is internet site no. 3 on our web site chart on  
21 Exhibit 3 is also affiliated with the subject. He is the  
22 administrative contact for that magazine. But historically,  
23 Amal Sal tan is of interest to us for this investigation because  
24 the defendant has sent him approximately \$15,200 over the past  
25 two or three years in the form of wire transfers. Amal Sal tan

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1 is a former member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad, the EIJ which  
2 is designated by the United States Government as a foreign  
3 terrorist organization.

4 Q. What's the significance of the designation as a foreign  
5 terrorist organization? What does that mean?

6 A. If for example an individual in the United States were to  
7 send money to or have significant contact financially or  
8 otherwise with an organization that is a foreign terrorist  
9 organization or with members of an FTO, that person would be in  
10 violation of U.S. law.

11 Q. And that designation is coming pursuant to a particular law

Exhibit B.txt

12 or procedure?

13 A. There is a process that is done at the highest levels of  
14 government where various organizations and individuals or  
15 information pertaining to those individuals or organizations  
16 are reviewed and a determination is made through executive  
17 order that these individuals and/or organizations would be  
18 designated as foreign terrorist organizations. I'd like to add  
19 that currently, Amal Saltan, it appears that he is espousing  
20 the fact that he is no longer a member of the EIJ although that  
21 is something that is still currently under investigation.

22 Q. Referring back to Mr. Al-Hamari, the defendant's business  
23 relationship -- relationship with him involved a particular  
24 bank account that the investigation revealed.

25 A. Yes, it did.

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1 Q. Tell us about that bank account.

2 A. There is a bank account under the name of the defendant  
3 that is in Ann Arbor, Michigan yet the address on the bank  
4 account is that of Mohammed Al-Hamari in Ann Arbor, Michigan.  
5 In fact, the sole -- the only signatures on that account on the  
6 checks are from Mr. Al-Hamari. However, it is the defendant  
7 Mr. Al-Hussayen who is listed as the sole signatory on the  
8 account.

9 Q. Paragraph 49 of the affidavit refers to the travel  
10 activities of the defendant as revealed by his financial  
11 records primarily; is that correct?

12 A. That is correct.

Exhibit B.txt

13 Q. Can you give us an idea of the number of -- before I ask  
14 you that question, as revealed by the financial records showing  
15 either his own travel or travel of others that he helped fund;  
16 is that correct?

17 A. That is correct.

18 Q. Can you give us an idea of the number of states involved  
19 domestically as far as his travel is concerned?

20 A. As far as an exact number, I'm not certain. However, there  
21 is extensive travel on the west coast, southern United States,  
22 the Midwest, the east coast, extensive travel. In addition,  
23 there is travel funded for other individuals including travel  
24 as remote as Brazil.

25 Q. Did your investigation show that that travel was consistent

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1 with the defendant as a very active officer of the Islamic  
2 Assembly of North America?

3 A. It seemed to go hand in hand with that particularly in the  
4 context of raising donations for the charity.

5 Q. Affidavit paragraph 50 refers to phone toll information  
6 gleaned by the investigation, correct?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. What are phone tolls just briefly?

9 A. Phone tolls are a record kept of telephone calls that are  
10 made that are generally charged to a particular telephone  
11 number. Long distance calls, cellular telephone calls, things  
12 of that nature.

13 Q. Can you give us an idea of the breadth of the telephone  
14 activity revealed by these phone tolls investigation?

Exhibit B.txt

15 A. The extent of phone activity is tremendous. Just with  
16 contact with Mohammed Al-Hamari and the IANA for example, there  
17 are hundreds of telephone calls. And in addition to that, much  
18 of the telephone activity is not trackable by us at this point  
19 because for the past few years, the defendant has been using  
20 prepaid calling cards in order to make his long distance calls.  
21 Q. How do prepaid calling cards prevent the generation of the  
22 information that the investigation would otherwise seek?  
23 A. It's not impossible but it is extremely difficult to track  
24 the phone activity on prepaid calling cards.  
25 Q. Affidavit paragraph 45 talks about another purported

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1 charitable organization with whom the defendant had contacts;  
2 is that correct?  
3 A. That is correct.  
4 Q. What is that organization?  
5 A. That organization is called Help the Needy.  
6 Q. Tell us about Help the Needy. What has that historically  
7 consisted of?  
8 A. Well, Help the Needy is an Iraqi relief organization that  
9 is located in Syracuse, New York. The Help the Needy or HTN as  
10 it's referred to was a spin off organization out of the IANA.  
11 In fact its leader, its president, Rafael Defere (phonetic), is  
12 the self proclaimed vice president of IANA.  
13 Q. Are you aware as part of your participation in this case as  
14 to whether or not Help the Needy has been investigated by the  
15 federal authorities of the United States?

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16 A. Yes, it has been.

17 Q. Do you have knowledge of what those -- that investigation  
18 consists of?

19 A. Yes. The investigation primarily focused on tax violations  
20 and violations of the U.S. embargo on Iraq.

21 Q. Can you tell us the state of that prosecution presently?

22 A. Yes. Rafael Defere and several other officials of Help the  
23 Needy have been indicted by a federal grand jury in New York.  
24 Their offices have been searched. Rafael Defere is currently  
25 in custody after being arrested on February 26 with a couple

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1 other officers of Help the Needy.

2 Q. Did that -- did those events have anything to do with the  
3 arrest and search warrant events of this case?

4 A. Yes, they did.

5 Q. What?

6 A. Because of the close association between our defendant, Mr.  
7 Al-Hussayen, and Rafael Defere and the close associations  
8 between the IANA and Help the Needy, when the Syracuse FBI  
9 chose to conduct those searches and affect their arrest in  
10 Syracuse, our arrests and our -- our arrest rather and our  
11 search warrants here were coordinated in such a fashion that  
12 they were conducted at the same time.

13 Q. Has the investigation revealed a tripartite relationship  
14 among the defendant, Mr. Defere and Mr. Al-Hamari?

15 A. Definitely.

16 Q. What is the nature of that relationship according to the  
17 criminal investigation that you've done?

Exhibit B.txt

18 A. We have obtained information through a variety of different  
19 means that the defendant, Mr. Al-Hussayen, Rafael Defere, the  
20 president of Help the Needy, and Mohammed Al-Hamari, the then  
21 president of the IANA, have had extensive conversations, have  
22 met face to face on numerous occasions and have generally  
23 discussed the future of IANA, have discussed setting up boards  
24 of trustees, typical executive officer type of meetings.  
25 Q. You mentioned that Mr. Defere was arrested and detained; is

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1 that correct?  
2 A. That is correct.  
3 Q. Now, these two other individuals were subject of -- at  
4 least one other individual was subject of an arrest warrant in  
5 that coordinated case, correct?  
6 A. That is correct.  
7 Q. That person's name is what?  
8 A. It's Iman (phonetic) Jarwan.  
9 Q. And do you know if that individual has been detained?  
10 A. It is my understanding that he is detained.  
11 Q. In addition to the charges that you've mentioned otherwise  
12 as to Mr. Defere, are there any other charges relating to Mr.  
13 Jarwan in conjunction with this detention hearing?  
14 A. I believe so although I'm unaware of the exact specifics.  
15 Q. Do you know -- can I jog your memory? Does that involve  
16 visa fraud charges?  
17 A. As a matter of fact, it does. Thank you.  
18 Q. Affidavit -- excuse me. One more series of questions as



Exhibit B.txt

19 far as Help the Needy is concerned. Did your investigation  
20 show any direct financial transactions between defendant and  
21 Help the Needy?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. In what form did those transactions occur; how were they  
24 reflected?

25 A. It's my understanding that those were in the form of

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1 personal checks to Help the Needy.

2 Q. Do you recall a particular check or checks that had  
3 notations that are pertinent to what we're dealing with here?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Tell us about that.

6 A. On at least one, maybe more of the checks, there were  
7 notations and I believe they were in Arabic on the memo line  
8 that stated that the money sent to Help the Needy was for Iraq.

9 Q. Affidavit paragraph 46 references yet another charity; is  
10 that correct?

11 A. That is correct.

12 Q. And the name of that charity?

13 A. The name of that charity is Benevolence International  
14 Foundation.

15 Q. What did the investigation reveal as far as the connection  
16 between Benevolence International Foundation and this case?

17 A. Primarily the financial aspects of the investigation showed  
18 that Benevolence International Foundation has sent money to the  
19 IANA and in general terms, that money has been sent to  
20 assistant sponsoring conferences and the like.

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21 Q. Has Benevolence International been subject of an  
22 investigation?

23 A. Yes, it has.

24 Q. Do you have knowledge of what the status of that  
25 investigation is presently?

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1 A. Yes. It's my understanding that the leader of Benevolence  
2 International, a gentleman by the name of Arno (phonetic) has  
3 pled guilty to numerous charges and he is currently awaiting  
4 sentencing.

5 Q. Let me ask you this: To your knowledge, what was his role  
6 or relationship with BIF or Benevolence International  
7 foundation?

8 A. When he was in a leadership role of Benevolence  
9 International and he was specifically involved in providing  
10 material support to the Mujahideen in Chechnya.

11 Q. So those federal charges related to the operation by him of  
12 Benevolence International as a racketeering enterprise in  
13 providing material support to Bin Laden and Al Quaida?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Now, you indicated that he pled guilty. Do you recall what  
16 he pled guilty to? Let me see if I can refresh your  
17 recollection.

18 A. Thank you.

19 Q. Did he plead guilty to illegally averting charitable  
20 contributions to Mujahideen in Bosnia and Chechnya?

21 A. Yes, he did.

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- 22 Q. But otherwise denied supporting Al Quaida and Bin Laden; is  
23 that correct?  
24 A. That is correct.  
25 Q. However, do you know what the position of the U.S.

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- 1 attorney's office in Chicago is as far as the proof that they  
2 intend to introduce at his sentencing regarding the connection  
3 with Al Quaida and Bin Laden?  
4 A. Yes. Their position is that they will be introducing  
5 information at sentencing that will clearly show that link.  
6 Q. You mentioned with regard to -- I'm not sure I recall in  
7 regard to what but as far as the executive order that  
8 designates -- oh, it was with regard to the Egyptian Islamic  
9 Jihad, the executive order whereby an entity or organization  
10 can be designated a terrorist organization; is that correct?  
11 A. That is correct.  
12 Q. Do you know if -- is there a similar designation as far as  
13 an organization that doesn't designate as a terrorist  
14 organization but a terrorist support?  
15 A. Yes. As a matter of fact, executive order 13224 gives the  
16 United States Treasury the authority to designate organizations  
17 and individuals as supporting terrorism.  
18 Q. And was Benevolence International so designated by that  
19 executive order?  
20 A. It was and as a result, their assets were frozen.  
21 Q. Frozen by what entity?  
22 A. Frozen by the United States Treasury.  
23 Q. There is an acronym of OFAC.

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24 A. Yes, it is.

25 Q. What does OFAC stand for?

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1 A. That is the Office of Foreign Asset Control.

2 Q. Is that the entity that's responsible for making that --  
3 for doing that freezing of assets?

4 A. Yes, sir, it is.

5 Q. There is yet another charity to which the defendant and the  
6 IANA have been connected by the investigation; is that right?

7 A. That's correct.

8 Q. And what is that charity?

9 A. That would be the Global Relief Foundation.

10 Q. And where is the Global Relief Foundation based?

11 A. Like Benevolence International, it is also based in the  
12 Chicago area.

13 Q. What did your investigation reveal as far as the  
14 connections among Global Relief Foundation, the Islamic  
15 Assembly of North America and the defendant?

16 A. Are you asking about financial?

17 Q. Financial, yes.

18 A. Well, we -- our financial aspects of the investigation have  
19 revealed that there have been checks -- personal checks written  
20 by the defendant to Global Relief and on the memo line of those  
21 checks, there is I believe again in Arabic a notation that the  
22 money is to go to Chechnya.

23 Q. Is that consistent with your knowledge of such transactions  
24 as they might be associated with the investigation of

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25 international terrorism in general?

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1 A. Yes.

2 Q. How so?

3 A. Investigations around the country that come across  
4 information such as this, personal checks with notations on the  
5 memo line, seem to indicate that the people that are sending  
6 the money have a specific purpose for that check. In this  
7 case, it's our belief that those checks were written  
8 specifically to go to the Mujahideen in Chechnya.

9 Q. Did your investigation reveal a connection between Global  
10 Relief Foundation and the Islamic Assembly of North America?

11 A. Yes, there is a connection.

12 Q. And generally speaking, what was -- what is that or has  
13 been that connection?

14 A. Well, the connection between Global Relief and the Islamic  
15 Assembly is like I had mentioned earlier where the IANA  
16 sponsors these annual conferences and invites charitable  
17 organizations from around the country to participate. Global  
18 Relief is one of those organizations and it's my understanding  
19 that Global Relief may also have sent money to the IANA to help  
20 pay -- offset the costs of these conferences.

21 Q. Does the name Al-Mul tayce mean anything to you?

22 A. Yes, it does.

23 Q. What's Al-Mul tayce?

24 A. Well, Al-Mul tayce is a meeting place.

25 Q. Where?

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- 1 A. The specific reference to Al-Mul tayce as far as our  
2 investigation is concerned, it corresponds to one of the search  
3 locations that we executed our search warrants for on February  
4 26. That is the apartment that I mentioned earlier that's  
5 located at 504 and a half D Street in Moscow, Idaho.  
6 Al-Mul tayce is a relatively small apartment, sparsely  
7 furnished -- or not furnished at all actually and inside that  
8 apartment is a place where many individuals would go and meet  
9 on a regular basis, primarily on Saturday evenings, to discuss  
10 information in private that was not necessarily to be discussed  
11 at the Islamic center in Moscow.
- 12 Q. Did that include the defendant, that group?
- 13 A. Yes, it did.
- 14 Q. Does Al-Mul tayce have anything to do with Al-Marreti?
- 15 A. Yes, it does.
- 16 Q. What's Al-Marreti?
- 17 A. Al-Marreti is a web site. It's also a bank account  
18 controlled by Mohammed Al-Hamari.
- 19 Q. Mohammed Al-Hamari again the historical leader --
- 20 A. The then president of IANA. Colocated at the Al-Mul tayce  
21 apartment on D Street was a computer that was attached to a  
22 credit card machine and from that computer, on-line sales for  
23 IANA were conducted and payments were received.
- 24 Q. And what was the connection with Al-Hamari as far as the  
25 control and maintenance of that account?

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1 A. Although still under investigation, there is a bank account  
2 in the Detroit area under the name of Al-Marreti which is the  
3 same name as the web site that shows Mohammed Al-Hamari, the  
4 then president of IANA, as probably the sole signatory but at  
5 least one of the signatories on that account.

6 Q. Let's shift gears a little bit, Agent Gneckow. You've  
7 indicated that the investigation included a court authorized  
8 interception of certain communications by the defendant and  
9 including his wife; is that correct?

10 A. That is correct.

11 Q. In preparation for this hearing and the investigation  
12 otherwise, did you identify certain interceptions that might be  
13 of value as far as the court's determination in this particular  
14 case?

15 A. Yes, I did.

16 Q. Let's talk about a few of those, shall we? How do they  
17 reflect the number of interceptions that have been realized to  
18 your knowledge?

19 A. There are -- there are so many interceptions. These are  
20 just a tiny sample of what we have.

21 Q. Do you recall any interceptions in which the FBI is  
22 mentioned?

23 A. Yes, I recall at least two.

24 Q. Okay. Let me refer you to one I believe September 12 of  
25 2002. Do you know which one I'm talking about?

Exhibit B.txt

1 A. I do.

2 Q. And the defendant was one of the -- this was a telephone  
3 intercept; is that correct?

4 A. Yes, it was.

5 Q. The defendant was one of the participants talking; is that  
6 right?

7 A. That is correct.

8 Q. And what was discussed between the defendant and the party  
9 that he was talking to as far as the FBI? What was the nature  
10 of this discussion?

11 A. Well, generally it was a business discussion that dealt  
12 with establishing as a venue for business something in the  
13 State of Texas. It was the defendant's response that he didn't  
14 feel that was a good idea because there's one company in  
15 particular that is having difficulty with the FBI in that  
16 state.

17 Q. You're referring to another call of November 25 of 2002.  
18 The defendant was a participant in this telephone call that was  
19 intercepted; is that right?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And they were talking about his studies at the University  
22 of Idaho; is that correct?

23 A. That is correct.

24 Q. Tell us what the --

25 COURT: The date of that again?



Exhibit B.txt

1 WITNESS: November 25, 2002.

2 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

3 Q. They discussed extensions; is that correct?

4 A. That is correct.

5 Q. Tell us about that.

6 A. Well, in this particular telephone call, it dealt with the  
7 defendant's attempts to get additional -- an additional  
8 extension or stipend from the Saudi government to allow him to  
9 stay longer to complete his studies. In the course of the  
10 conversation, the defendant made the statement that he was not  
11 prepared to have the FBI knock on his door.

12 Q. I'll refer you to a telephone call intercepted on October  
13 24, 2002. The defendant's wife was talking with a friend; is  
14 that correct?

15 A. That is correct.

16 Q. I believe they discussed something that you referenced  
17 earlier with regard to the exhibits, the images from the  
18 computers; is that right?

19 A. That's correct.

20 Q. What was the nature of this discussion?

21 A. This discussion centered around the Mujahideen takeover of  
22 the Moscow music hall in Moscow, Russia. The content of the  
23 conversation was that it was the participants in the  
24 conversation's opinion that it was good to go from a defensive  
25 posture to an offensive posture with regard to (inaudible)

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1 activity.

2 Q. Did the interception reveal any -- any expression by the

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3 defendant's wife as far as her attitude toward America?

4 A. Yes. In that telephone call, she said that she hates  
5 America.

6 Q. Let me refer you to an intercepted call of November 19 of  
7 2002 involving discussion between the defendant and someone  
8 else and discussing the arrest of a person in Palestine. Do  
9 you know what I'm referring to?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. What was the gist of that conversation as far as what was  
12 happening in Palestine?

13 A. Essentially the conversation dealing with this particular  
14 arrest was something -- one of the individuals wanted to have  
15 posted or published on one of the web sites associated with the  
16 defendant, Mr. Al-Hussayen. However, it was Mr. Al-Hussayen  
17 who told the caller -- or the callee that he did not want to  
18 have any information published until they got additional  
19 details relative to the arrest.

20 Q. Let me refer you to an intercepted call of October 29, 2002  
21 between the defendant and another person where they were  
22 talking about conferences.

23 MR. NEVIN: What was the date again?

24 MR. LINDQUIST: I'm sorry. October 29 of 2002.

25 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

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1 Q. With regard to conferences. Do you know which one I'm  
2 talking about?

3 A. Yes.

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- 4 Q. And earlier in your testimony, you referred to one of the  
5 publications, the web site publications, the term "operations";  
6 is that correct?
- 7 A. That's correct.
- 8 Q. Is that term used here?
- 9 A. Yes, it was.
- 10 Q. Tell us about that.
- 11 A. In this particular phone call, the discussion of operations  
12 in the sense of suicide operations was discussed and the fact  
13 that this is a topic that always causes debate at the  
14 conferences. The significance of this particular call we  
15 believe is as a result of the Saudi mufti condemning suicide  
16 operations after --
- 17 Q. The Saudi --
- 18 A. M-U-F-T-I.
- 19 Q. What's that?
- 20 A. That is a religious political leader of the Saudi  
21 Arabian -- of Saudi. Following the attacks of -- the terrorist  
22 attacks of September 11, he issued a Fatwa condemning the  
23 suicide operations.
- 24 Q. Fatwa, what's that?
- 25 A. A Fatwa is a religious ruling typically issued by a sheikh

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- 1 or someone in very high standing with the Islamic society.
- 2 Q. Please refer to a call of November 28 of 2002 involving the  
3 defendant that also used this term I believe a second  
4 operation; is that correct?
- 5 A. That is correct.

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6 Q. Please tell us about that call.

7 A. In this particular conversation, Sami -- excuse me, Mr.

8 Al-Hussayen and a friend of his discussed suicide operations in

9 Palestine. They discussed the fact that there were many deaths

10 and Mr. Al-Hussayen thank his friend for that information and

11 said it was very powerful.

12 Q. I'd like to refer you to a call of December 4, 2002. That

13 was intercepted but did not necessarily involve the defendant;

14 is that correct?

15 A. Right. This was an e-mail communication that was sent to a

16 group address so there were numerous recipients on this

17 particular communication although the defendant was one of the

18 people in the group address.

19 Q. And what was the nature of the item that was intercepted?

20 A. The item that was intercepted appears to be a communique

21 from the Al Quaida political office extolling the virtues and

22 successes of a Jihadist and suicide operations targeting the

23 west.

24 Q. This specifically references, does it not, the bombings in

25 Kenya?

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1 A. Yes, it does. I believe it also references the attack on

2 the USS Cole if I'm not mistaken.

3 Q. It references those two bombings -- the bombings of the two

4 embassies; is that right?

5 A. That's correct.

6 Q. The World Trade Center?

Exhibit B.txt

- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. The Pentagon; is that correct?
- 9 A. Yes.
- 10 Q. And the Pennsylvania -- or the plane that crashed in
- 11 Pennsylvania as part of the 9/11 events; is that correct?
- 12 A. Yes, there was references to that as well.
- 13 Q. And I mean this is -- it's fairly extensive but
- 14 essentially, what this proclaimed -- what does it teach you or
- 15 instructing as far as these particular events of the past are
- 16 related to the future?
- 17 A. It's clearly in my opinion a motivational document. This
- 18 is the good stuff that we've done and let's continue doing it.
- 19 Q. Are you familiar as a result of your experience in this
- 20 investigation with what is referred to as the Al Quaida
- 21 political office?
- 22 A. I am somewhat familiar with it but not very -- in a
- 23 detailed fashion.
- 24 Q. Are you experienced enough with it to say that this would
- 25 be part of that infrastructure that you were talking about at

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- 1 the beginning of your testimony associated with international
- 2 terrorism?
- 3 A. Certainly. As part of any organization, something like a
- 4 periodic newsletter or motivational document would be part and
- 5 parcel of that.
- 6 Q. I'd like to refer you to a telephone call of January 19 of
- 7 2003 that was intercepted. That addressed involved Mr.
- 8 Al-Hussayen and another individual as they talk about two of

Exhibit B.txt

9 Mr. -- of Sheikh Al-Ouda's lectures; is that right?  
10 A. That is correct.  
11 Q. Tell us what was said between the two gentlemen in this  
12 interception.  
13 A. During this particular telephone call, Mr. Al-Hussayen  
14 discussed with the other individual the fact that there were  
15 two Sheikh Al-Ouda lectures, one of which had not been endorsed  
16 or supported by the Saudi government. During the course of the  
17 conversation, Mr. Al-Hussayen stated that he felt that both  
18 articles could be published and if they fell under any  
19 scrutiny, they meaning the operators of the web site, they  
20 would simply say that they are a service provider only and it  
21 won't happen again.  
22 Q. Refer to a call of January 21 of 2003, just two days later  
23 involving the defendant and another Al-Ouda lecture; is that  
24 right?  
25 A. I'm sorry. I think that is a Al-Hawali lecture.

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1 Q. Is that Al-Hawali? Okay. Excuse me. What lecture are we  
2 referring to?  
3 A. What date are we talking about?  
4 Q. January 21 of 2003.  
5 A. Right. I'm very sure that is a Al-Hawali lecture.  
6 Q. Sorry. Okay. And what was the title -- first of all, how  
7 does it relate to this telephone call that was intercepted?  
8 A. The telephone call itself was a discussion in which the  
9 defendant, Mr. Al-Hussayen, was talking about this article that

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10 was going to come out, the article -- the title of the article  
11 being the anti Fatwah and the new tarters (phonetic).

12 Q. What is anti Fatwah? What does that mean?

13 A. Anti Fatwah is a violent movement to oust in this  
14 particular case the Jews.

15 Q. And did the investigation ultimately identify that article  
16 which was intercepted in this telephone conversation?

17 A. Yes, we did identify it.

18 Q. And can you tell us about the content of that article, what  
19 it contained? What did it say? First of all, where did you  
20 find it? Was it on the web site somewhere?

21 A. It was on the web site and in fact it was found on Sheikh  
22 Al-Ouda's web site, Islam Today.

23 Q. And that's on our chart, correct?

24 A. That is on our chart, yes.

25 Q. All right. What was the content of this publication? What

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1 did it say?

2 A. Well, the content of the publication spoke of the anti  
3 Fatwah and how important it was for the true believes to  
4 support it in any deed possible, whether by paying money, by  
5 writing articles, by actually supporting it through violence.  
6 But that the anti Fatwah was something that was forbidden to  
7 stop and the anti Fatwah itself encompassed several different  
8 fronts many of which -- or all of which are listed in this  
9 particular article. Among them are suicide operations, attacks  
10 on settlements, firing mortars, blowing up tanks, developing  
11 explosives, killing in hand to hand combat, attacks on bases,

Exhibit B.txt

12 strong intelligence pursuing important Jewish personalities,  
13 bribing the enemies. There were also references in the article  
14 to the United States calling the United States itself the new  
15 tarters (phonetic).

16 There's verbiage in here that states the only thing  
17 that will make America retract from war -- and I believe this  
18 is a reference to the possible war with Iraq. The only thing  
19 that will make America retract from war or any murderous  
20 project it has in the region is for Israel to be struck and hit  
21 causing it more and pain and suffering in such a fashion that  
22 there will be no solution but to stop the American aggression.

23 Q. Okay. Let me refer you to an e-mail that was intercepted  
24 on April 15 of 2002. Do you know which one I'm referring to?

25 A. Yes, I do.

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1 Q. And it referred to Jihad, did it not?

2 A. Yes, it did.

3 Q. And weapons?

4 A. Yes, it did.

5 Q. In what way?

6 A. This particular message was forwarded to Mr. Al-Hussayen  
7 from another student at the University of Idaho essentially  
8 soliciting donations and funding for Hamasse which is a foreign  
9 terrorist organization. The message in short lays out the cost  
10 for bullets, assault rifles, explosives, et cetera and calls  
11 for support for the Muslim brothers that are fighting in  
12 Palestine.



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13 Q. Another e-mail that was associated with Mr. Al-Hussayen was  
14 intercepted on April 16 of 2002; is that correct?

15 A. That is correct.

16 Q. This one dealing -- this one being an article in favor of  
17 suicide bombings; is that correct?

18 A. That is correct.

19 Q. And in sum, what did this article proclaim as far as  
20 suicide bombings were concerned?

21 A. I have to apologize. I do not have that article with me.

22 Q. But you can tell us that it was an article extolling the  
23 propriety of suicide bombings; is that right?

24 A. Yes, it was.

25 Q. An intercepted e-mail of November 12, 2002 regarding the

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1 reservation of a web site. Are you familiar with that?

2 A. Yes, I am.

3 Q. What was the nature of that e-mail?

4 A. This e-mail communication dealt with a specific request to  
5 have the defendant, Mr. Al-Hussayen, set up a web site for an  
6 article by one of the sheikhs. We believe it is Sheikh  
7 Al-Ouda. The speech was going to deal with the Iraqi situation  
8 vis-a-vis the United States and in fact a name for that web  
9 site was recommended to Mr. Al-Hussayen.

10 Q. Were you able to locate that talk for which the web site  
11 was reserved, the Iraq talk?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. And can you give us an idea of what the content or the  
14 orientation of that talk was for purposes of this hearing?

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15 What did it say?

16 A. Well, the lecture or the article itself was actually  
17 unsigned so it is difficult for us to --

18 Q. We don't know who the author is.

19 A. We don't know who the author is. We believe it was Sheikh  
20 Al-Ouda based on the e-mail communication that occurred prior  
21 to that. Before I talk about the article, I think it's  
22 important to note that the web site name that was requested of  
23 Mr. Al-Hussayen is the web site name that he registered for  
24 this particular article although it was linked to a second web  
25 site. The web site in particular that the article exist -- or

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1 was located on was Sawtna, S-a-w-t-n-a I believe, and it was  
2 linked to another web site called Nation Voice all registered  
3 by Mr. Al-Hussayen.

4 The speech itself was very similar to much of the  
5 verbiage we have seen so far and that is it dealt with  
6 showing -- or arguing that the United States was completely  
7 wrong in an inference to go against Iraq and that those -- any  
8 efforts in that regard would be dealt with.

9 Q. Is there any reference in the talk to charity associations  
10 and organizations?

11 A. I believe there were. However, I don't have that  
12 information in front of me.

13 MR. LINDQUIST: Your Honor, we're a little bit before  
14 the hour you indicated that you wanted to break.

15 COURT: It's about five till. We'll go ahead and

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16 recess. We'll take a presentation of evidence out of order at  
17 this time. We'll take a recess.

18 CLERK: All rise.

19 (A recess was taken. The testimony of Ab Dul  
20 Rakman Al-Hussayen was taken. Direct  
21 Examination of Michael Gneckow was continued.)

22 COURT: We'll go ahead and then continue with the  
23 Government's evidence.

24 MR. NEVIN: Your Honor, thank you for accommodating  
25 that out of order (inaudible).

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1 COURT: You're quite welcome. You may proceed.

2 MR. LINDQUIST: Thank you.

3 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

4 Q. Agent Gneckow, we were talking about some specific  
5 interceptions that the investigation revealed. I'd like to  
6 refer you to the one of January 17 of 2003 that involved a  
7 martyrdom poem. Do you know what I'm talking about?

8 A. Yes, sir, I do.

9 Q. That was an e-mail interception; is that correct?

10 A. That is correct.

11 Q. And tell us about that, how that was intercepted on the  
12 defendant's e-mail.

13 A. This was an e-mail communication that came from Islam Today  
14 I believe. The communication, it was --

15 Q. Islam Today so that we remember is the web site associated  
16 with Sheikh Al-Ouda?

17 A. Yes, Sheikh Salman Al-Ouda, that's correct. This was a

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18 short poem, the title of which was "A Martyr under 20" and if  
19 you like, I can --

20 Q. Do you have the gist of that poem there?

21 A. Actually I do.

22 Q. Go ahead.

23 A. The poem goes as follows:

24 MR. NEVIN: Judge, let me object to this without  
25 additional testimony about the context. It can't be told from

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1 the testimony thusfar whether this was something that Mr.  
2 Al-Hussayen received under circumstances, whether (inaudible).  
3 I think that foundation (inaudible).

4 MR. LINDQUIST: That's cross-examination. The link to  
5 the defendant has been established as far as the interception  
6 of his e-mail. It's dealing with martyrdom and the other  
7 testimony that the agent has provided. It's very relevant.

8 COURT: I'll overrule the objection.

9 BY MR. NEVIN:

10 Q. Go ahead.

11 A. The poem as translated states, "I kiss your young heart. I  
12 kiss the toes upon your feet that are going to their death. I  
13 kiss a beautiful head and beautiful eyes. I kiss your heart  
14 where religion and your strong faith live. I kiss your heart  
15 which was certain that life that has fettered me and the poor  
16 pretentious others was nothing but a passing trip. I kiss your  
17 picture and your name and your wound, your wound that  
18 embarrasses shallow people like me. God is generous and you

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19 are the martyr."

20 Q. I'd like to you reference another interception I believe.

21 A telephone call the day before the defendant's arrest. He was

22 arrested on what day?

23 A. Mr. Al-Hussayen was arrested on February 26, 2003.

24 Q. So this would be on the 25th; is that correct?

25 A. That is correct.

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1 Q. And this call was between the defendant and whom?

2 A. Between the defendant and one of his brothers.

3 Q. Do you know which brother that was?

4 A. Yes. It was Khalid (phonetic).

5 Q. One of the brothers mentioned by Abdul Rakman, the brother  
6 that just testified; is that correct?

7 A. That's correct. I believe he is the brother residing in  
8 Calgary.

9 Q. And can you tell us what this call was about?

10 A. There was a number of items discussed during the  
11 conversation. Towards the end of the conversation, the brother  
12 asks Mr. Al-Hussayen where he would recommend that he send  
13 money. Mr. Al-Hussayen tells his brother to send money to Help  
14 the Needy since according to Mr. Al-Hussayen it was above  
15 suspicion unlike some other organizations that are under  
16 monitoring. The brother asked if the money was going to Iraq.  
17 Mr. Al-Hussayen said yes and that it was a good choice.

18 Q. I'll also refer you to telephone call that was intercepted  
19 on November 16 of 2002 involving the defendant and another  
20 individual. Do you recall that?

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21 A. Yes, I do.  
22 Q. And what was the gist of that conversation within the  
23 context of your testimony here today?  
24 A. In that conversation, Mr. Al-Hussayen stated that they,  
25 meaning the United States, have to live in terror in order to

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1 rationalize their actions.  
2 Q. If you would, do you have exhibit -- do you have Exhibit 4  
3 there in front of you?  
4 A. Yes, I do.  
5 Q. And that exhibit is a synopsis, if you will, of the events  
6 associated with the false statement and visa fraud charges of  
7 the indictment; is that correct?  
8 A. Yes, sir, that is.  
9 Q. And they correspond to essentially affidavit paragraphs 15  
10 and 19 through 28; is that right?  
11 A. That's correct.  
12 MR. LINDQUIST: Your Honor, I offer that for the  
13 benefit of the Court in simply assessing that aspect of the  
14 affidavit.  
15 COURT: Any objections to the summary?  
16 MR. NEVIN: No, sir.  
17 COURT: All right.  
18 (Government's Exhibit No. 4 admitted.)  
19 BY MR. LINDQUIST:  
20 Q. Agent Gneckow, you mentioned previously in your testimony  
21 that your investigation revealed much of the defendant's

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22 doctoral dissertation pursuit at the University of Idaho; is  
23 that correct?

24 A. That's correct.

25 Q. Did that investigation reveal that he was struggling in

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1 that doctoral pursuit?

2 A. It certainly indicated that, yes.

3 Q. In what way?

4 A. It appears that Mr. Al-Hussayen, the defendant, has  
5 required at least three extensions of his stay in the United  
6 States. Interviews of University of Idaho personnel seem to  
7 indicate that he is about a year and a half behind schedule on  
8 his studies and in fact some official or an official at the  
9 university expressed frustration in his lack of progress in  
10 pursuit of his doctoral (inaudible).

11 Q. And who was that official?

12 A. That official would be Dr. Debra Frinke.

13 Q. We'll go to that here in just a moment but before we go  
14 there, may I infer from your testimony that the defendant is  
15 now functioning under the fourth extension to your knowledge?

16 A. The details of the extension are unclear to me. The  
17 extension was not something that was extended to Mr.  
18 Al-Hussayen in the form of additional stipend payments from the  
19 Saudi government.

20 Q. What has your investigation revealed as far as the status  
21 of the stipend payments?

22 A. It's my understanding that the stipend payments from the  
23 Saudi government have ceased and in fact Mr. Al-Hussayen is

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24 supporting his continued stay in the United States out of his  
25 own pocket or with assistance from others other than the Saudi

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1 government.

2 Q. And do you know whether or not a deadline has been  
3 established or did the investigation reveal that as far as that  
4 extension -- fundless extension if you will and when the  
5 doctoral must be had?

6 A. It appears on the limited information that I have in my  
7 possession that sometime in May appears to be the end of the  
8 extension.

9 Q. Does that correspond to essentially the semester that we're  
10 in as far as the University of Idaho is concerned?

11 A. Essentially, yes.

12 Q. You mentioned Dr. Frinke what has been her relationship  
13 with the defendant?

14 A. For a time, Dr. Frinke was the defendant's advisor for his  
15 doctoral dissertation.

16 Q. Is she now?

17 A. She no longer is now.

18 Q. Why not?

19 A. There were a series of events that ultimately led to the  
20 defendant switching advisors. Dr. Frinke stated that although  
21 Mr. Al-Hussayen -- although she considered Mr. Al-Hussayen to  
22 be very bright, she was puzzled and frustrated by his lack of  
23 progress in pursuing the degree.

24 Q. Did she say anything about him being preoccupied or



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25 otherwise distracted?

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1 A. In fact, she did. She said it appeared that he was  
2 preoccupied. She said something was going on. She couldn't  
3 put her finger on it but she felt that something needed to be  
4 done, a change of some sort was in order, some action needed to  
5 be taken. That was preceded by Mr. Al-Hussayen switching  
6 advisors on his own.  
7 Q. Did she say anything that had to do with her coming close  
8 to taking some action -- negative action toward him because of  
9 his lack of progress?  
10 A. She indicated that because of his lack of progressing,  
11 because something she couldn't immediately identify, something  
12 that dealt with his preoccupation perhaps with other items, she  
13 was being forced quickly into the position of perhaps having to  
14 take some action which ultimately could have been her  
15 reassigning him to another advisor herself but certainly she  
16 was facing a crossroads.  
17 Q. Your understanding is from interviews of her that the  
18 defendant took steps to change advisors in light of that?  
19 A. Yes.  
20 Q. Who is the defendant's advisor now to your knowledge?  
21 A. That would be a Mr. Dickinson at the University of Idaho.  
22 Q. Has he also been interviewed as part of this investigation?  
23 A. Yes, he has.  
24 Q. And can you tell us how he characterized Mr. Al-Hussayen as  
25 far as how the defendant compares with his other students?

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1 A. Well, I believe that based on the interview, Mr. Dickinson  
2 is fond of Mr. Al-Hussayen. He feels he's bright but in  
3 comparing him with past students he's had as advisees, he said  
4 Mr. Al-Hussayen would not be in the star or spectacular  
5 category of previous students.

6 Q. In your testimony, you've indicated that the defendant had  
7 his office in the isotope lab there at the University of Idaho,  
8 correct?

9 A. That is correct.

10 Q. Did your investigation indicate that that has always been  
11 the case or not?

12 A. No. As a matter of fact, he has not always had his lab at  
13 the -- or his work station at the isotope lab. In fact, our  
14 investigation revealed that no one knew that he had moved his  
15 lab or his work station to that lab. No one in authority, that  
16 is neither Dr. Frinke, Dr. Dickinson nor people responsible for  
17 oversight of the lab itself.

18 Q. And it was there at the isotope lab where he had his work  
19 station that the computer with the large hard drive was  
20 identified; is that correct?

21 A. That's correct.

22 Q. Did you have occasion to talk to Dr. Frinke about the  
23 computer security situation there at the University of Idaho,  
24 the network?

25 A. I did.

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1 Q. Generally speaking, how did she characterize the  
2 vulnerability of that network to you?

3 A. She said that unfortunately because of the academic setting  
4 of the university and simple funding issues that the University  
5 of Idaho's network was very vulnerable to cyber probing, cyber  
6 attack.

7 Q. Did you discuss with her as part of the interview her  
8 position with regard to the program that the advanced students  
9 have available to them and how that relates to computer  
10 security versus hacking?

11 A. Yes, we did have an opportunity to discuss that with her.

12 Q. And essentially, what was her position with regard to that  
13 program -- the significance of that program and the concepts of  
14 security and hacking?

15 A. Well, Dr. Frinke as I mentioned earlier in my testimony is  
16 considered preeminent within circles of the government with  
17 regard to computer security, intrusion defense, things of that  
18 nature. Because of her knowledge in that area, she takes her  
19 job very seriously when it comes to instructing new students  
20 that are part of these programs. She told me that she makes it  
21 a point upon her initial contact with new students to make sure  
22 that they understand to not use the knowledge that they're  
23 learning in the program to go out and conduct hacking because  
24 certainly someone who knows how to defend a computer system  
25 will also know the weaknesses and how to exploit it.

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1           She says she takes great pains in even using the FBI  
2 as an example to say that if you go out -- addressing the  
3 students, if you go out and do any hacking, the FBI will  
4 investigate.

5 Q. You might have said this and I didn't catch it. If I  
6 didn't, I apologize. Did she characterize these advanced  
7 students as sophisticated hackers on the right side of the law?  
8 Does that ring a bell?

9 A. Actually, no. In our discussions during the interview  
10 process, those were -- those were things that we threw back and  
11 forth in discussion. But clearly, it was apparent during the  
12 course of the interview that there has to be an ethical line  
13 that students with that kind of knowledge have to walk and not  
14 cross. And I believe that she takes a very serious look at  
15 that and impresses that upon her students.

16 Q. I have a newspaper article here with an article attributed  
17 to the Associated Press that indicates a quote of Dr. Frinke  
18 it says, quote, "The technology that protects the system is the  
19 same technology that can bring a system down," closed quote.  
20 Assuming she made that statement, is that consistent with what  
21 she told you in her interview?

22 A. I think it's very consistent. Dr. Frinke even stated that  
23 with a cursory look at a student in the CSDS program at the  
24 University of Idaho, you might think of that person -- you  
25 might believe that person is a hacker because the tools that

Exhibit B.txt

1 they use in order to learn their profession to do their  
2 research are the same tools that a hacker would use.  
3 Q. I also have an article that came off of a web site that is  
4 attributed to I believe the Lewiston Tribune also quoting Dr.  
5 Frinke. It says, "The average computer owner, Frinke said, can  
6 help guard against everything from identity theft to terrorism  
7 by routinely adapting or using more complicated passwords.  
8 Those who have constant on-line service should also invest in  
9 the latest firewall components to help insure against entry."  
10 Is that comment, assuming she made it, consistent with her  
11 interview by the FBI?  
12 A. Absolutely. I think she is very aware of the potential  
13 vulnerabilities of computer systems and that is consistent with  
14 what we learned from our interview with her.  
15 Q. Did your investigation include chatting with security  
16 officials at the University of Idaho with regard to that  
17 network?  
18 A. Yes, it did.  
19 Q. Anyone in particular?  
20 A. Yes. The IT security director, for lack of a better term,  
21 Tony Opheim (phonetic) was interviewed. I myself did not  
22 conduct that interview but I am privy to the information  
23 obtained.  
24 Q. And did that interview include -- did it address entries  
25 into the network that Dr. Frinke perhaps is referring to here

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1 in this article and the security danger associated with that?  
2 A. Yes.

Exhibit B.txt

3 Q. Generally speaking, what is your understanding of what this  
4 fellow said as far as entries into the network and the  
5 difficulties that that can cause?

6 A. I think Mr. Opheim is very comfortable with the level of  
7 security he has for the network based on the limited budget  
8 that he has. However, he is also very concerned about the  
9 vulnerabilities of the network and in the discussions that our  
10 investigators have had with him, one of his biggest concerns is  
11 of probing or intrusion from within versus from without. For  
12 example, if someone were to have access to the network and in  
13 such a fashion, they essentially bypass some of the stronger  
14 security layers, get inside the layers of the onion if you will  
15 and are able to probe the system, probe the network which as  
16 you recall from my earlier testimony is a very advanced, very  
17 fast, very sophisticated network.

18 Q. And connected with other networks; is that right?

19 A. Yes, it is.

20 Q. Did your investigation include analysis by computer experts  
21 with regard to the large hard drive computer in the isotope  
22 lab?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Did that analysis render a result or an opinion as to the  
25 nature of that computer with that large hard drive from the

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1 standpoint of being a server?

2 A. Yes, it did.

3 Q. What's your understanding of that analysis?

Exhibit B.txt

4 A. My understanding from the analysis or the security scan  
5 that was run on that particular computer is that it is or was a  
6 file server. The concern by the information technology  
7 security personnel at the University of Idaho is independent  
8 file service created on a network essentially create a back  
9 door for entry into the network.

10 Q. An open portal; is that correct?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. With the security officer, did you discuss whether or not  
13 this type of phenomenon, a server in fact resulting in an open  
14 portal in a left-handed way, how that relates to the security  
15 policy of the University of Idaho?

16 A. Yes. He said that -- I'm sorry.

17 Q. Go ahead. What was said?

18 A. Periodic scans are always made of the computer systems at  
19 the university looking for violations of university policy. An  
20 independent file server is a violation of policy and it would  
21 be immediately shut down and the persons responsible for either  
22 the creation or use of that file server would then be  
23 answerable to the dean of the university and perhaps have their  
24 network privileges removed.

25 Q. Did the technical analysis indicate that the defendant's

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1 computer as a server had in effect had that effect of opening  
2 that portal?

3 A. Yes. An independent scan of that particular server was run  
4 and there were indications that IP addresses from outside the  
5 network had perhaps probed the network. What he was not able

Exhibit B.txt

6 to tell us was the extent, whether it was just a probing issue,  
7 whether it was a false positive, whether someone actually  
8 entered the network and was inside downloading or probing for  
9 security weaknesses within. The scan could not tell us any of  
10 that but what it did tell us was that there were at least two  
11 IP addresses, possibly three, that appear to have panned or  
12 probed at a minimum the system.

13 Q. Did one of those IP addresses correspond to a web site that  
14 we've discussed here today?

15 A. Yes, it did.

16 Q. And what is that web site?

17 A. That web site is Islam Way.com.

18 Q. And that is associated with the Islamic Assembly of North  
19 America; is that correct?

20 A. Yes, it is.

21 Q. Shifting gears slightly, did your post-arrest interviews  
22 reveal anything as far as people opining about the defendant's  
23 radical orientation changing after September 11?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. What did those interviews reveal?

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1 A. There was at least one interview that I'm aware of where a  
2 fellow student, an associate, stated that prior to September  
3 11 --

4 MR. NEVIN: I'll object to it without further  
5 foundation with respect to who made the statement.

6 COURT: Response?



Exhibit B.txt

7 MR. LINDQUIST: That's fine.

8 BY MR. LINDQUIST:

9 Q. Who made the statement?

10 A. During the interview, a fellow student, Sala Al-Kori da  
11 (phonetic), statements were made that prior to September 11,  
12 the group to which Mr. Al-Hussayen belongs was very radical but  
13 that they toned down their rhetoric for lack of a better word  
14 after September 11.

15 Q. To your knowledge, Agent Gneckow, does the United States  
16 have an extradition treaty with Saudi Arabia?

17 A. To my knowledge, there is no extradition treaty.

18 Q. And to your knowledge at the present time, independently of  
19 this prosecution and this detention hearing mechanism, does the  
20 Immigration and Naturalization Service or what was formally  
21 before Homeland Security the Immigration and Naturalization  
22 Service have a detainer lodged against the defendant at the  
23 present time for those independent administrative proceedings?

24 A. It is my understanding that there is a detainer.

25 Q. And is your understanding that those charges are similar to

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1 the charges in this indictment and also reflect the orientation  
2 of this investigation?

3 A. Yes, sir.

4 MR. LINDQUIST: Your Honor, thank you. Those are the  
5 questions that I have of Agent Gneckow.

6 COURT: (Inaudible.)

7 MR. NEVIN: Is this a time we can take a brief recess,  
8 Your Honor?

Exhibit B.txt

9 COURT: All right. We'll be in recess for 15 minutes  
10 until 3:30.

11 CLERK: All rise.

12 (A recess was taken.)

13 COURT: You may be seated. You may proceed.

14 CROSS-EXAMINATION

15 QUESTIONS BY MR. NEVIN:

16 Q. Let's start with the last point you testified about first,  
17 this business of talking to Deb Frinke. Did I understand you to  
18 say that Dr. Frinke was not aware that Sami was occupying a new  
19 work station at the isotope lab?

20 A. That's correct.

21 Q. And he had moved to that location fairly recently, isn't  
22 that true?

23 A. I'm not positive of the date he moved.

24 Q. You haven't checked that out in the course of your  
25 investigation?

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1 A. Those sorts of things are under investigation right now.  
2 Unfortunately, nobody knew when he moved into the isotope lab.

3 Q. No one knew?

4 A. No one at the university that we've interviewed to this  
5 date.

6 Q. Yeah. But it's not true that no one knew, is it?

7 A. Oh, I'm sure you're correct. There are some people that  
8 know when he moved over there. But as far as our investigation  
9 is concerned, we have yet to interview someone who knows when

Exhibit B.txt

10 he moved there.

11 Q. Yeah, your investigation is incomplete in that respect but  
12 we're talking about an office that is a physical location at  
13 the university, right? I mean it's visible to the naked eye,  
14 correct?

15 A. That is correct, sir.

16 Q. Anybody who wanted to go there could see that Sami was  
17 occupying that space, right?

18 A. That's not correct, sir. That office space is locked much  
19 of the time.

20 Q. The time -- this is the computer, is it not, that all of  
21 these pictures that you found was located on, right?

22 A. No, sir. Some of the photographs came from that computer.  
23 Some came from Mr. Al-Hussayen's home computer.

24 Q. Right. And the bulk of them came from the computer at the  
25 isotope lab; isn't that true?

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1 A. Sir, I'm not sure what the percentage is.

2 Q. Did you determine when those pictures had been placed on  
3 the hard drive of that computer?

4 A. As you recall from my previous testimony, sir, it was just  
5 a cursory review. Complete analysis of the computer has yet to  
6 be conducted.

7 Q. Well, isn't it true that those pictures -- that many of  
8 those pictures were probably placed on that computer before  
9 Sami ever started using it?

10 A. Sir, as I stated, I --

11 Q. You don't know.

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12 A. That part of the investigation, that analysis has yet to be  
13 conducted.

14 Q. Isn't it true that Sami has only started using the computer  
15 in that location for something like the last six months or so?

16 A. As I mentioned earlier, sir, we're still looking into the  
17 exact date that he moved in there.

18 Q. Well, yes, sir, but you testified -- your testimony  
19 indicated that these photographs -- I mean you came here and  
20 testified that these photographs are connected to Sami  
21 Al-Hussayen and you indicate that -- the implication is that  
22 he's downloaded them and preserved them for the purposes of  
23 having them on his computer because they -- they're consistent  
24 with his beliefs. I mean that was the tenor of your testimony,  
25 wasn't it?

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1 A. Sir, I never stated that he downloaded any of those images.

2 Q. Well, why were you -- why was it raised then?

3 A. Because in the normal course of an investigation that deals  
4 with computer activity, typical analysis of computers includes  
5 retrieving documentary evidence, photographic images, things of  
6 the like.

7 Q. So you had time to print them out and attach the file name  
8 to them but you didn't have time to determine when they were  
9 downloaded?

10 A. Sir, the computer at the isotope lab as an example is an 80  
11 gigabyte computer. To put things in perspective, that is  
12 thousands, perhaps millions of documents. The search was

Exhibit B.txt

13 conducted just on the 26th and this was just a cursory review  
14 of what was on the computer.  
15 Q. Sir, if you had time to print these images, you had time to  
16 tell us when they were downloaded, didn't you?  
17 A. No, sir.  
18 Q. Okay.  
19 A. No, sir.  
20 Q. Okay. Now, you know, don't you that when I log onto the  
21 New York Times.com, for example, that happens to be my home  
22 page that the images that are on New York Times.com are  
23 downloaded to my computer and they stay there on my computer  
24 until I go and I delete them. Don't you know that to be true?  
25 A. Sir, I don't have an internet computer at home so I don't

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1 necessarily know that.  
2 Q. You're conducting this investigation and you don't know  
3 that?  
4 A. Sir, I rely on my --  
5 MR. LINDQUIST: This is just argumentative.  
6 COURT: I'll sustain the objection.  
7 MR. NEVIN: Well, Your Honor, the witness --  
8 COURT: Proceed by questions, Counsel.  
9 BY MR. NEVIN:  
10 Q. Well, sir, you then aren't aware of how pictures end up on  
11 a computer? Is that your testimony?  
12 A. My testimony, sir, is that I rely on the technical experts  
13 to tell me that.  
14 Q. And so the answer would be you don't know how they get

Exhibit B.txt

15 there, you personally?

16 A. I'm sorry. Was that a question?

17 Q. Yes.

18 A. I personally rely on the technical experts to provide me  
19 information relative to the computer analysis aspects of our  
20 investigation.

21 Q. So if I told you that when a person logs onto a news  
22 organization's web site and the photographs are downloaded onto  
23 a person's computer, if I told you that they stay there until  
24 you go and delete them, you wouldn't be able to disagree to  
25 that?

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1 A. I would have to refer to the experts.

2 Q. Did you say that was an 80 gigabyte hard drive?

3 A. That is my understanding.

4 Q. That will hold a lot of photographs, won't it?

5 A. That's what I've been told, yes.

6 Q. And photographs will keep flowing onto it until it fills  
7 up, right?

8 A. I would have to defer to the experts on that, sir.

9 Q. And it is the filling up of a computer with photographs  
10 that would typically cause its performance to slow down and it  
11 would alert a person to the fact that it was filling up that  
12 something needed to be done about that; isn't that true?

13 A. Again, sir, I would have to defer to the experts on that.

14 Q. You testified that this is unusually large, this 80  
15 gigabyte hard drive. That a 3 or 4 gigabyte hard drive would

Exhibit B.txt

16 be more a typical kind of (inaudible).

17 A. That's what I've been told.

18 Q. Isn't it true that a 3 to 4 gigabyte hard drive won't even  
19 run the operating systems that are used at the University of  
20 Idaho?

21 A. Again, sir, I'd have to defer to the experts on that.

22 Q. Did I understand you to say that Dr. Frinke told you that  
23 she, Dr. Frinke, made it clear to all of her students that if  
24 they did any hacking, the FBI would in some way be made aware  
25 of it and would investigate it?

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1 A. Yes. Dr. Frinke made statements to us that indicated that  
2 she was cognizant of the potential security concerns and made  
3 every effort to allow her students to understand that security  
4 on these systems is paramount as far as her teachings are  
5 concerned.

6 Q. So anybody who was using the computer -- anybody who would  
7 have been in her program would be -- would have some awareness,  
8 some capacity to be aware of the level of sophistication that  
9 the FBI has in gathering up these kinds of communications?

10 A. I don't know that that's necessarily what she said to me,  
11 sir. I believe that she said that she used the FBI as an  
12 example of an entity that would potentially investigate in the  
13 event there was hacking.

14 Q. She didn't tell you that Sami had ever been involved in  
15 hacking, did she?

16 A. She did not.

17 Q. And she didn't tell you that the system at the University

Exhibit B.txt

18 of Idaho was ever compromised in any way, did she?

19 A. She did not say that it had ever been compromised but she  
20 did express grave concerns about its vulnerable status.

21 Q. She told you that Mr. Al-Hussayen had changed advisors on  
22 his own?

23 A. That is what she said, yes.

24 Q. Did she tell you that she had had an illness, I believe  
25 breast cancer, that prohibited her from being at the university

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1 for something on the order of a year?

2 A. We were aware of that, yes.

3 Q. You were aware of that before you testified here? You were  
4 aware of that earlier today when you testified?

5 A. Was I aware of the fact that Dr. Frinke had suffered from  
6 an illness?

7 Q. Yes.

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Isn't that the reason that Sami Al-Hussayen changed  
10 advisors because she was really no longer accessible to him?

11 A. I have not had the opportunity to ask Mr. Al-Hussayen why  
12 he changed advisors.

13 Q. You had the opportunity to ask Dr. Frinke that, didn't you?  
14 Didn't she tell you that?

15 A. Dr. Frinke said that he changed advisors on her own --  
16 excuse me, on his own rather than putting her in the position  
17 of having to take action herself but that the break-up was  
18 amicable.



Exhibit B.txt

19 Q. Do you think it's unusual for a person to get extensions on  
20 the completion of their doctoral work?  
21 A. I don't know, sir. I don't know if it's unusual or not.  
22 Q. Well, your testimony implied that it was unusual.  
23 A. I certainly think that three extensions sounds unusual.  
24 Q. Okay. Have you made inquiry about that to see whether  
25 doctoral students typically get extensions, whether that's

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1 unusual or not?  
2 A. Not specifically, sir.  
3 Q. You referred to a statement that you had overheard or that  
4 someone in your investigation had overheard that Sami  
5 Al-Hussayen had been involved in and a statement was made to  
6 the effect that in the United States, they have to live in  
7 terror in order to rationalize their actions? Do you remember  
8 that?  
9 A. Yes, I do remember that.  
10 Q. What was the date of that?  
11 A. I would have to refer to my notes.  
12 Q. Feel free to do that.  
13 WITNESS: Your Honor, may I?  
14 COURT: Yes.  
15 BY MR. NEVIN:  
16 Q. Are you ready to --  
17 A. Yes, sir, I am.  
18 Q. Go ahead.  
19 A. The date as reflected in my notes is November 16, 2002.  
20 Q. And was that an e-mail?

Exhibit B.txt

21 A. I don't recall specifically whether it was e-mail or  
22 telephonic intercept.  
23 Q. Mr. Gneckow, what did it refer to? Can you give it some  
24 context?  
25 A. I unfortunately don't have the document in front of me.

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1 Q. Aren't you aware that a lot of people around this country  
2 feel that one of the justifications for going to war in Iraq  
3 which many people disagree with is a degree in a sense of  
4 people being terrified and therefore to urge us on to go to war  
5 in Iraq?  
6 A. I'm sorry, sir. I didn't understand your question.  
7 Q. Well, have you been following the debate about whether we  
8 should go to war in Iraq over the last few months?  
9 A. Yes, sir, I have.  
10 Q. Aren't you aware that there are a lot of people who believe  
11 that argument for going to war in Iraq is based on trying to  
12 make people in the United States feel that they live in terror  
13 or that they should be fearful and that therefore it's  
14 necessary to go to war in Iraq to eradicate terrorism?  
15 A. That may be the argument that some people are placing, yes.  
16 Q. Is that what Mr. Al-Hussayen was referring to in the  
17 conversation?  
18 A. Sir, as I mentioned before --  
19 Q. You don't know.  
20 A. -- I don't have content here in front of me.  
21 Q. Now, you also testified that on the day before he was

Exhibit B.txt

22 arrested, Sami spoke to his brother Halid?

23 A. Khalid. That's spelled K-h-a-l-i-d.

24 Q. And you think it's pronounced Khalid?

25 A. That's how I pronounce it, sir.

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1 Q. And is it correct that the brother -- that Khalid asked

2 Sami, "Where should I send money?" And Sami said to Help the  
3 Needy?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Because that was above suspicion?

6 A. That's exactly right, sir.

7 Q. And that he understood the money was going to Iraq?

8 A. Sami's brother actually asked him if the money was going to  
9 Iraq and Sami said that yes, it was.

10 Q. Don't you know that there have been embargos in place  
11 against Iraq for a number of years?

12 A. Yes, sir, I am aware that there is an embargo.

13 Q. And aren't you aware that that's created tremendous  
14 hardship among common people in Iraq?

15 A. Sir, that may be so but the embargo is law.

16 Q. And the embargo has caused there to be medical hardship,  
17 nutritional hardship, matters of that sort? You're aware of  
18 that, aren't you?

19 A. Sir, I've not done any research into the conditions in  
20 Iraq.

21 Q. Isn't it reasonable for people to want to try to provide  
22 some relief to people under those circumstances? Isn't that in  
23 fact kind of a noble purpose?

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24 A. Sir, you recall from my previous testimony, I said the  
25 United States is an area in which because of its affluent

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1 nature and because the American people are so giving that this  
2 is an area where donations to charities of worthy causes are  
3 something that are common place for us and that's why it's a  
4 place that terrorist organizations like to operate out of.

5 Q. On January 17 of 2003, you stated that there was a  
6 martyrdom poem and you read from the poem.

7 A. I did.

8 Q. And you indicated that the e-mail was from Islam Today.  
9 Who at Islam Today was it from?

10 A. It's interesting you bring that up because I spoke with Mr.  
11 Lindquist and we were going to correct the fact that it came  
12 from Islam Way versus Islam Today.

13 Q. There's a difference, isn't there?

14 A. Yes, there is a difference.

15 Q. All right. And with respect to Islam Way, where did  
16 that -- who did that e-mail come from?

17 A. My recollection of the document is that it came from Islam  
18 Way itself; not from a specific individual.

19 Q. So it was a publication of Islam Way.com?

20 A. I don't know that to be certain. The Islam Way.com e-mail  
21 address is what sent that to Mr. Al-Hussayen. I don't know  
22 necessarily that it was a publication so much as perhaps it was  
23 just an e-mail that included that.

24 Q. Was it sent to anyone besides Mr. Al-Hussayen?

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25 A. I'm not certain.

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1 Q. Isn't it correct that Islam Way has mailing lists of  
2 thousands of people to whom communications are sent?

3 A. Sir, I don't know that for a fact.

4 Q. Maybe as many as 90,000?

5 A. Sir, I don't know that.

6 Q. Are you -- did you look to see what Sami's GPA was at the  
7 University of Idaho?

8 A. Yes, sir, I looked at it on a number of occasions.

9 Q. It's a 3.88, isn't it?

10 A. My recollection that the last one is a 3.88, yes.

11 Q. Isn't it true that he went all the way through his doctoral  
12 program at the University of Idaho and got one B, all the rest  
13 A's in his courses?

14 A. My recollection of his studies indicate that yes, he did  
15 get good grades.

16 Q. And yet your testimony (inaudible) that he was struggling?

17 A. As you recall, my testimony stated that in the interview  
18 with Dr. Frinke, she believed that he was struggling based on  
19 his lack of progress in the pursuit of his doctoral  
20 dissertation which is not necessarily the same thing as  
21 attending class and receiving grades.

22 Q. Did you mention that on April the 15th, Sami had received a  
23 message from another student soliciting money for Hamasse?

24 A. I'll have to double check the date. If you'll bear with me  
25 for a moment.

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1 Q. Sure.

2 A. Your question again, please?

3 Q. April 15 of 2002, a message to Sami requesting soliciting  
4 money for Hamasse?

5 A. On April 15, 2002, Mr. Al-Hussayen did receive an e-mail  
6 message from another student at the University of Idaho. The  
7 content of that message was essentially a solicitation of funds  
8 for Hamasse. In that particular e-mail, there was information  
9 that suggested the cost of bullets per bullet of automatic  
10 weapons, explosives, et cetera.

11 Q. And you didn't tell us what Mr. Al-Hussayen's response was.

12 A. I did not tell you what his response is, you're correct.

13 Q. What was it?

14 A. Sir, I don't have his response in front of me.

15 Q. So if I sent you an e-mail describing donations to Hamasse  
16 in an unsolicited e-mail, would that make you guilty of  
17 something?

18 A. Sir, I didn't say that someone who receives an e-mail like  
19 that is necessarily guilty. However, individuals who routinely  
20 receive e-mail messages that talk about Jihad, that talk about  
21 terrorist activity, that is something of concern to me.

22 MR. NEVIN: Your Honor, I have three exhibits that I  
23 would ask to be marked.

24 COURT: All right. The bailiff will hand them to be  
25 marked. Marked as Defendant's Exhibits A, B and C. Copies are

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1 provided to (inaudible).

2 MR. NEVIN: Yeah.

3 MR. LINDQUIST: They have?

4 MR. NEVIN: Yeah.

5 WITNESS: Thank you.

6 BY MR. NEVIN:

7 Q. I'll ask if you have Defendant's Exhibits A, B and C in  
8 front of you?

9 A. Yes, sir.

10 Q. And do you recognize those, sir?

11 A. I recognize Exhibit A as a photocopy of what appears to be  
12 an article from the Seattle Post (inaudible). Exhibit B is  
13 what appears to be another article also from the Seattle PI and  
14 Exhibit C is again what appears to be another article from the  
15 Seattle PI.

16 Q. And the date of those articles?

17 A. The date of the article for Exhibit A is -- appears to be  
18 August 2, 2002.

19 MR. LINDQUIST: Your Honor, I'm going to object. May  
20 I ask a question in aid of that objection?

21 COURT: All right.

22 MR. LINDQUIST: Agent Gneckow, have you seen any of  
23 these three exhibits before looking at them right now?

24 WITNESS: No.

25 MR. LINDQUIST: Foundation hasn't been laid to allow

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1 this witness to be addressing these exhibits.

2 COURT: Response.

3 MR. NEVIN: Well, Your Honor, I'll state by way of  
4 proffer that these are articles which appeared in the Seattle  
5 Post Intelligence August the 2nd, 2002, some six months  
6 before -- more than six months before Sami was arrested and  
7 they refer to Sami and there will be additional testimony about  
8 these matters. And they indicate that members of the Muslim  
9 community in the Palouse were made crystal clear aware that the  
10 FBI was conducting an investigation of allegations of money  
11 being funded to improper -- funneled to improper organizations;  
12 that this information became available, as I say, six months  
13 before Sami's arrest and I think it's important because as we  
14 know, Sami made no attempt to flee the country despite the fact  
15 that these articles were published.

16 COURT: Well, as I stated at the outset, the formal  
17 rules of evidence do not apply in a detention hearing. We're  
18 just going to proceed by proffer or otherwise. To the extent  
19 the objection is based more upon the rules of evidence than the  
20 matter that should be considered by the Court, I'll overrule  
21 the objection to the extent that the witness may have knowledge  
22 of what's contained in the articles or whatever the  
23 (inaudible).

24 BY MR. NEVIN:

25 Q. And you've never seen these before?



Exhibit B.txt

- 1 A. No, I don't believe I have.
- 2 Q. Are you aware of this -- these articles being written?
- 3 A. I seem to recall that there was information that part of
- 4 our investigation had been leaked to the media. However, I try
- 5 to make it a habit not to concern myself with the actual
- 6 written stories that come out.
- 7 Q. You're saying it was not a concern to you that your -- some
- 8 of the aspects of your investigation may have been leaked to
- 9 the media?
- 10 A. No, that's not what I said. I said the content of the
- 11 stories themselves are of little concern to me. The fact that
- 12 it was leaked to the media was of concern to me.
- 13 Q. And the reason that it would be of concern to you is
- 14 because it might reveal to the people that you were
- 15 investigating the fact that you were investigating them and
- 16 then in response to that, they might try to flee or take other
- 17 actions?
- 18 A. Yeah. Among the other actions they would take could
- 19 potentially be the destruction of valuable evidence as well.
- 20 Q. Right. And possibly trying to flee the jurisdiction to
- 21 avoid being around when you arrested them. That's a
- 22 possibility as well.
- 23 A. It is a remote possibility, yes.
- 24 Q. Well, do you have information that Mr. Al-Hussayen has
- 25 destroyed evidence?

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- 1 A. It would be very difficult to determine if say hard
- 2 documentary evidence in the form of paper had been destroyed

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3 and things were shredded or burned or put away other places.

4 It would be difficult to know that.

5 Q. Sure. But as difficult as it would be, you do sometimes  
6 find that kind of thing out and you don't have any evidence of  
7 that having occurred in this situation?

8 A. Sir, Moscow, Idaho is about two hours south of our office.  
9 The logistics of being able to keep an eye on the physical  
10 comings and goings of people down there are quite difficult.  
11 If someone were to leave the house and destroy evidence, it's  
12 very possible we would never know.

13 Q. And again, you don't have evidence that there's been any  
14 destruction of evidence?

15 A. The investigation --

16 MR. LINDQUIST: That's been asked and answered, Your  
17 Honor.

18 MR. NEVIN: No, actually it hasn't been answered, Your  
19 Honor.

20 MR. LINDQUIST: It has been answered by this witness.

21 COURT: Well, just a moment. Let the Court rule on  
22 the matter. Can you respond to that question directly yes or  
23 no?

24 WITNESS: The investigation has yet to determine  
25 whether evidence has been destroyed. However, as we stated

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1 throughout my testimony, the investigation is ongoing.

2 BY MR. NEVIN:

3 Q. And you have acquired mountains of evidence, would that be

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- 4 fair to say? Is that true?
- 5 A. A lot of evidence, yes.
- 6 Q. You testified about a check that Sami wrote to the Global
- 7 Relief Foundation, did you not?
- 8 A. Actually I believe I said it was a check or checks written
- 9 to Global Relief, yes.
- 10 Q. And those would have written on Sami Al-Hussayen's bank
- 11 account?
- 12 A. I believe that is the case, yes.
- 13 Q. Which bank account uses his name, right?
- 14 A. I'm sorry. Your question?
- 15 Q. The bank account uses his name.
- 16 A. Which bank account uses his name? Is that what you're
- 17 asking?
- 18 Q. No. The bank account that -- from which the checks to the
- 19 Global Relief Fund were written were written on a bank account
- 20 that has Sami Al-Hussayen's name attached to it, right?
- 21 A. That is correct, yes.
- 22 Q. And the checks have his name as well printed right on them,
- 23 don't they?
- 24 A. Yes, I believe so.
- 25 Q. Not any effort to hide the fact that that -- that that

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- 1 check was being written to that organization, right?
- 2 A. Well, not necessarily unless you take into the account the
- 3 fact that the memo line is written in Arabic versus in English.
- 4 Q. Yes. And do you have anybody in your organization who
- 5 speaks Arabic, sir?

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6 A. As a matter of fact, we do have a number of language  
7 specialists who speak Arabic but there are none assigned to the  
8 Coeur d'Alene office nor to the Boise office and that's where  
9 the lion's share of the evidence regarding the financial  
10 aspects of the investigation are conducted.

11 Q. The testimony that you provided about the Al-Mul tayece, the  
12 apartment at 504 and a half D Street, do you remember that?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. You indicated that there were private discussions which  
15 were undertaken which were not to be discussed in public.

16 A. I don't believe that's what I said, sir.

17 Q. What did you say about that?

18 MR. LINDQUIST: About what, Your Honor? There was a  
19 large number of questions directed toward that.

20 COURT: They're referring to the apartment and what  
21 occurred there.

22 BY MR. NEVIN:

23 Q. Was their testimony not that it was a place to hold private  
24 discussions?

25 A. I believe that my testimony did shadow -- or did share

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1 information such as that and that's based primarily on  
2 investigative experience. Generally around the country, these  
3 sorts of investigations clearly indicate that there are  
4 separate secluded meeting places by which many groups that are  
5 currently under investigation can meet privately to discuss  
6 private things. These meetings typically took place on

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7 Saturday evenings in Moscow on the other side of town from the  
8 Islamic center. Not everyone from the Islamic center was  
9 invited to these meetings. Therefore, it appears that these  
10 meetings were for more private discussions.

11 Q. Sir, that was a social club, wasn't it?

12 A. Sir, I've never been asked to attend. I would not know.

13 Q. Well, aren't there foosball tables -- isn't there a  
14 foosball table there?

15 A. Sir, I've never been inside the Al-Mul Tayce apartment.

16 Q. Well, but the FBI has been inside there. Didn't they serve  
17 a search warrant there?

18 A. That is correct.

19 Q. Well, you've not been told that there was a foosball table  
20 and a pingpong table there?

21 A. Sir, no one told me that there is a foosball table inside  
22 the apartment and until someone tells me such, I won't know.

23 Q. In any event, you don't have -- in all of your  
24 interceptions and all the rest, you don't have any indication  
25 that any kind of secret conversations took place at that

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1 Location, do you?

2 MR. LINDQUIST: Your Honor, could we approach a side  
3 bar, please?

4 COURT: All right.

5 (A side bar discussion was had.)

6 BY MR. NEVIN:

7 Q. Mr. Gneckow, you also described payments -- some checks  
8 that had been written by Sami to -- that had been intended to

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9 go to Chechnya. And that those -- those were checks which were  
10 directed to the Global Relief Foundation; is that correct?  
11 A. That is correct.  
12 Q. And again, those checks were written on Sami's own bank  
13 account, checks that had his name printed on them, correct?  
14 A. I'm not sure without the checks in front of me but I would  
15 imagine that is the case.  
16 Q. Do other people write checks to the Global Relief  
17 Foundation?  
18 A. Yes. It's my understanding that the Global Relief  
19 Foundation receives many checks.  
20 Q. Thousands of checks from people all over; isn't that true?  
21 A. I don't know what the number is, sir.  
22 Q. Did you indicate that the Global Relief Foundation has been  
23 declared to be a terrorist organization?  
24 A. Sir, I believe my testimony stated that pursuant to  
25 executive order 13224, it has been designated by the U.S.

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1 treasury department as a terrorist support organization under  
2 the guidelines of OFAC, the Office of Foreign Asset Control.  
3 Q. Is the same true of Help the Needy?  
4 A. No, sir. I do not believe that Help the Needy has been  
5 designated under OFAC.  
6 Q. Is it true that Help the Needy has been indicted as an  
7 organization?  
8 A. I'm not absolutely positive that the organization itself  
9 has been indicted.

Exhibit B.txt

- 10 Q. The organization IANA, Islamic Assembly of North America,  
11 has not been designated as a terrorist organization, has it?  
12 A. Not at this time, it hasn't.  
13 Q. And not at any time in the past, has it?  
14 A. No, sir.  
15 Q. Not at any time when Sami Al-Hussayen was dealing with it,  
16 right?  
17 A. Well, at this time, we have a bunch of evidence as a result  
18 of search warrants at IANA that are in the process of being  
19 reviewed. At the conclusion of that review, we'll see what  
20 happens.  
21 Q. Yes. And my question was that at no time during the time  
22 that Sami Al-Hussayen was dealing with IANA was it ever  
23 declared to be a terrorist organization?  
24 A. And his dealings with them continue to date; is that  
25 correct?

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- 1 Q. Today? They continue today?  
2 A. To date I said.  
3 Q. Is that your testimony, that he continues to deal with them  
4 today?  
5 A. Sir, obviously he can't be dealing with them today.  
6 Q. Right. So let me ask the question again. Isn't it true  
7 that at no time when Sami Al-Hussayen has ever dealt with IANA  
8 has it been declared to be a terrorist organization?  
9 A. Not by OFAC, no, sir.  
10 Q. By someone else?  
11 A. Currently investigations clearly point to the fact that

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12 they're considered to be a support for terrorism.  
13 Q. So in other words, you're thinking about declaring them to  
14 be a terrorist organization?  
15 A. Sir, that's not my call.  
16 Q. And isn't it true that at all times that Sami has dealt  
17 with IANA that it has been a 501(c)(3) corporation?  
18 A. I'm not certain whether the entire time it has been but I  
19 believe that is true.  
20 Q. The government has never acted to take away its tax exempt  
21 status?  
22 A. Not yet.  
23 Q. It hasn't happened in the past. Not at any time when Sami  
24 was dealing with them was it -- was that status taken away?  
25 A. No, sir, not yet.

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1 Q. Isn't it true that their assets were frozen at a time after  
2 September the 11th but then the freeze was lifted shortly  
3 afterwards?  
4 A. Yes, sir. I'm vaguely aware of that incident, yes.  
5 Q. IANA has not been indicted, has it?  
6 A. No, sir.  
7 Q. Has any person who is presently a principal of IANA been  
8 indicted?  
9 A. I'm not exactly certain of the answer of that, sir. I know  
10 that we have individuals who may still be in active status with  
11 IANA that are currently under arrest or under indictment. The  
12 current status of those individuals I'm not certain of right



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13 now.  
14 Q. You've referred to IANA from time to time as a charity and  
15 IANA has a legitimate purpose even in your view; isn't that  
16 true?  
17 A. It's a purported charitable organization, yes.  
18 Q. Well, it conducts seminars and conventions and operates  
19 summer programs up in Canada. You're aware of that, aren't  
20 you?  
21 A. I'm not aware of summer programs in Canada, no, sir.  
22 Q. You're aware that undertaking those activities costs money,  
23 aren't you?  
24 A. Of course.  
25 Q. You're also aware that they maintain an 800 number called

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1 Fatwah. Do you know what that is?  
2 A. Yes, sir, I'm aware of the hot line.  
3 Q. And that's a number that people can call to get questions  
4 answered about Islamic law and Islamic religious issues?  
5 A. I have never spoken to anyone who has called that line,  
6 sir.  
7 Q. You've not made an effort to determine whether that's a  
8 legitimate operation or enterprise?  
9 A. Sir, based on the number and various activities including  
10 the volume of web sites, the Fatwah line is one of the areas  
11 that we have not paid very close attention to other than  
12 financial flows back and forth between individuals involved in  
13 that.  
14 Q. Well, you know that it costs money to run the Fatwah line,

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15 don't you?  
16 A. I don't know that, sir.  
17 Q. Then you know as well that IANA runs something called the  
18 radio net.  
19 A. Yes, I'm aware that they run a web site called radio net.  
20 Q. And you're aware that there was an effort at one time to  
21 start a radio station at IANA, aren't you?  
22 A. I'm not necessarily aware of that, no.  
23 Q. Do you know that it costs money to operate the IANA radio  
24 net?  
25 A. I would imagine it probably does cost money, sir.

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1 Q. Now, you mentioned a quarterly magazine that IANA  
2 publishes, Al-Manar Al-Jaheed. You're familiar with that,  
3 aren't you?  
4 A. Yes, I am.  
5 Q. And in fact you testified about money being sent to Amal  
6 Sal tan, did you not?  
7 A. I did.  
8 Q. Isn't it true that Amal Sal tan has been responsible for  
9 publication of Al-Manar Al-Jaheed?  
10 A. My understanding is that Amal Sal tan is actively involved  
11 in that effort, yes.  
12 Q. Yeah. And you said that Sami had sent Mr. Sal tan some  
13 \$15,200 over a period of time, correct?  
14 A. That does not include money sent directly from IANA to  
15 Sal tan.

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16 Q. I was just asking you about money that Sami sent. That was  
17 your testimony, wasn't it?

18 A. It is although Sami being an officer -- de facto officer at  
19 least of the IANA, moneys flowing from the IANA to Amal Sal tan  
20 I believe are pertinent.

21 Q. How often were moneys received from -- how often did Sami  
22 send money to Amal Sal tan?

23 A. I'm not specifically sure of the number of times but the  
24 amount is \$15,200.

25 Q. Is it correct that it costs money to publish the magazine

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1 Al-Manar Al-Jaheed?

2 A. Sir, I haven't looked at the books.

3 Q. You haven't. You haven't looked at IANA's books?

4 A. They've been seized as part of a search warrant and I have  
5 not reviewed that as yet.

6 Q. Isn't it true that the magazine Al-Manar Al-Jaheed is  
7 received by American universities?

8 A. Sir, I don't know that.

9 Q. Isn't it true that IANA publishes books?

10 A. I do believe that they publish books, yes.

11 Q. And you can get on Amazon.com right now and find four or  
12 five titles that IANA has published, can't you?

13 A. Sir, do you recall from my testimony I don't have an  
14 internet computer.

15 Q. Are you aware that IANA provides scholarships to students?

16 A. I'm not aware of that, sir.

17 Q. Are you aware that IANA has a library program for prison

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18 inmates?

19 A. Yes, I'm aware of that.

20 Q. Are you aware that the government reimburses IANA for their  
21 expenses associated with that project?

22 A. Sir, if I may, during my testimony previously, I said that  
23 these various charitable organizations around the country do  
24 charitable work but portions of the work are not necessarily  
25 sent to good causes and in fact in many cases, portions of the

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1 money are siphoned off for diabolical causes. So to say to me  
2 that IANA is involved in charitable work simply restates what I  
3 testified to previously.

4 MR. NEVIN: Your Honor, I ask that the answer be  
5 stricken as nonresponsive.

6 COURT: It is nonresponsive. Please just try your  
7 best to answer the questions asked by counsel.

8 WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.

9 BY MR. NEVIN:

10 Q. The question was are you aware that they have a public  
11 library project?

12 A. I'm not aware of that, sir.

13 Q. Well, have you analyzed what IANA has done with the money  
14 that you say it received from Sami Al-Hussayen?

15 A. We have done some analysis in that, yes.

16 Q. Is it your testimony that it was used for operation of  
17 IANA?

18 A. I believe it is used for operation of IANA, yes.

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19 Q. And for these legitimate purposes, among others, that I  
20 have just articulated?

21 A. What the money has done after it's paid out as salary out  
22 to the employees, I'm not aware of that.

23 Q. Do you know how many people give money to IANA?

24 A. No, sir, I don't.

25 Q. Do you know what organizations give money to IANA?

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1 A. I know some.

2 Q. Is it your intent -- is it your belief that all of the  
3 organizations and all of the people who provide money to IANA  
4 has committed crimes?

5 A. Sir, my previous testimony, I said that many people send  
6 money -- the reason many of these organizations exist in the  
7 United States is because people donate money to these  
8 organizations believing that the end result is going to be the  
9 charitable -- the charitable services that the organization  
10 purports. So certainly people will send money to charitable  
11 organization including IANA not knowing where the money's going  
12 but assuming it goes to the charitable cause that they're told.

13 Q. How long has your investigation of IANA been ongoing?

14 A. That's kind of difficult to say. The investigation of the  
15 defendant Mr. Al-Hussayen was initiated shortly after the event  
16 of September 11, 2001. As part of the investigation of Mr.  
17 Al-Hussayen, IANA was identified and subsequently was  
18 investigated.

19 Q. So you don't know when the investigation of IANA began?

20 A. Sir, if I could reference some of the case files, I could

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21 tell you exactly the date but I don't have the case files in  
22 front of me.

23 Q. Are they available to you readily today?

24 A. No, sir.

25 Q. Despite all of the investigation that you've done, however,

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1 you still are not -- you still have not caused IANA to be  
2 indicted, correct?

3 A. Sir, IANA is not under indictment at this time.

4 Q. So to a person from the outside looking in at IANA, during  
5 all of the periods of time that we've been talking about, '98,  
6 '99, the year 2000, the year 2001, the year 2002, IANA looks  
7 for all intents and purposes like a legitimate organization  
8 from the outside, doesn't it?

9 A. Oh, not necessarily, sir.

10 MR. LINDQUIST: I'll object to the form of the  
11 question from the perspective of whom? From the perspective of  
12 a law enforcement officer investigating international terrorism  
13 or what?

14 COURT: The witness was starting to answer the  
15 question in any event. I'll let the -- are you standing on  
16 your objection?

17 MR. LINDQUIST: Yes.

18 COURT: I will sustain the objection and the question  
19 can be rephrased.

20 MR. NEVIN: All right.

21 BY MR. NEVIN:

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22 Q. From the point of view of a person -- not from the point of  
23 view of a law enforcement person. Let's start from the point  
24 of a view of an ordinary person. IANA has all the appearances  
25 of a legitimate organization, does it not?

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1 A. Sir, that's a difficult question for me to answer. I've  
2 been in federal law enforcement for 17 years. To ask me to  
3 tell you what a reasonable nonlaw enforcement person would  
4 think is -- that's a difficult question for me to answer.

5 Q. You offered testimony about Sami's Uncle Saleh. Do you  
6 recall that testimony?

7 A. Yes, I do.

8 Q. What is Saleh's background? Have you determined that?

9 A. I believe that he is currently a minister in the Saudi  
10 government and his post is Mecca at this time.

11 Q. Right. The Islamic holy city?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. And you don't advocate or contend that he advocates  
14 terrorism, do you?

15 A. Sir, not having had the opportunity to interview him, I  
16 can't really answer that question.

17 Q. You're not aware of him ever having written or spoken in  
18 favor of terrorism, are you?

19 A. I have no information at my disposal to analyze regarding  
20 that.

21 Q. And so you simply don't have any evidence to suggest that,  
22 do you, and nor does the FBI?

23 MR. LINDQUIST: To suggest what, Your Honor?

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24 MR. NEVIN: That he's involved in terrorism.  
25 WITNESS: Sir, based on the events that resulted in

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1 his interview and subsequent interview, I don't necessarily  
2 have information that suggests that he isn't something --  
3 someone that we need to talk to about terrorism.  
4 BY MR. NEVIN:  
5 Q. Was it your testimony that he was seen together with the  
6 terrorists who were at that hotel?  
7 A. No, sir, that was not my testimony.  
8 Q. He wasn't seen with them at all, was he?  
9 A. Sir, I have no information based on the investigation that  
10 he was observed in the company of the hijackers.  
11 Q. You don't have any evidence that he knows the hijackers, do  
12 you?  
13 A. Sir, I have no evidence to suggest that he doesn't know the  
14 hijackers.  
15 Q. And Mr. Gneckow, if he were truly aware of what the  
16 hijackers were about to do and supported it or had been  
17 involved in it in some way, the last place he would be with  
18 them is at the hotel with them the day before the hijacking  
19 occurs. Doesn't that make sense to you?  
20 A. Sir, you're asking me to speculate into the mind of a  
21 person I've never met.  
22 Q. Well, the last place that anybody with advanced knowledge  
23 of September 11 would be would be there at that hotel with the  
24 hijackers unless they were one of the hijackers. I mean



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25 doesn't that make sense to you?

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1 MR. LINDQUIST: Your Honor, that's a nice argument but  
2 we should leave that for closing argument. I'd be happy to  
3 address it.

4 COURT: All right. I'll sustain the objection.  
5 BY MR. NEVIN:

6 Q. Well, isn't it more likely in your view, sir, that it's  
7 just a coincidence?

8 MR. LINDQUIST: And again that's just argument. If  
9 counsel wants to make that argument in closing, I'd be happy to  
10 respond.

11 COURT: All right. I'll sustain the objection.  
12 BY MR. NEVIN:

13 Q. So how old is Saleh?

14 A. I'm not exactly sure but I believe his date of birth was in  
15 1931.

16 Q. So he's a man in his 70's.

17 A. If that date of birth is correct, yes.

18 Q. And was it your testimony that a number of people were  
19 questioning him?

20 A. I believe my testimony was that he was interviewed once on  
21 September 17 by a couple of FBI agents and then perhaps a day  
22 later. I'm not sure of the date.

23 Q. Was it hostile questioning?

24 A. My understanding, sir, is that when questions were asked  
25 relative to the event of September 11, that precipitated a

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1 seizure.

2 Q. So you have a 70-year-old Saudi man who's within days of  
3 September 11 is being interviewed by FBI agents and your  
4 testimony is that an attack that he had was fained?

5 A. Sir, the testimony that I provided was based on the  
6 information received from the interviewing agent who was  
7 perhaps in the best position to make an assessment after also  
8 speaking with the attending physician at the hospital.

9 Q. Mr. Gneckow, isn't it true that all of the money that you  
10 claim that Sami forwarded to IANA was forwarded from his own  
11 personal bank accounts?

12 A. Sir, based on the volumes of the accounts involved in this,  
13 I wouldn't be comfortable in saying that all of the money has  
14 come from his personal accounts.

15 Q. Well, the vast majority of it?

16 A. Again, sir, there's continued investigation that needs to  
17 be conducted. For example, a search warrant conducted at Mr.  
18 Al-Hussayen's house discovered the existence of a bank account  
19 that belongs to another individual who has since left the  
20 United States that Mr. Al-Hussayen apparently is using as well.

21 Q. Well, sir, you don't know of any money that Sami  
22 Al-Hussayen sent to IANA that did not come out of his personal  
23 bank accounts, do you?

24 A. That's not necessarily true.

25 Q. What money do you know of that Sami sent to IANA that did

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1 not come out of his personal bank accounts?

2 A. Sir, during the solicitation of donations for these  
3 charitable organizations, in particular for IANA, and based on  
4 the review of Mr. Al-Hussayen's bank account and the bank  
5 accounts of other associates in Moscow, Idaho, there are a lot  
6 of cash transactions that occur. And it's difficult for me to  
7 say where those cash transactions come from. They could come  
8 from Mr. Al-Hussayen's account. It could come from others'  
9 accounts.

10 MR. NEVIN: Well, Your Honor, I ask that be stricken  
11 as nonresponsive to the question I asked.

12 MR. LINDQUIST: It was very responsive.

13 COURT: Well, I will not strike the testimony. He was  
14 responding to whether he has information that the money came  
15 all out of the personal checking accounts. He responded that  
16 apparently there was some cash transactions (inaudible) respond  
17 to that.

18 BY MR. NEVIN:

19 Q. Your testimony is that there was cash transactions between  
20 IANA and Mr. Al-Hussayen?

21 A. No, sir. My testimony is that based on the fact that there  
22 are these cash transactions that exist out there, the  
23 difficulty in tracking that makes it very hard for us to  
24 determine whether moneys came from other places other than Mr.  
25 Al-Hussayen's account that he personally delivered to IANA.

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1 Those are things that require further investigation.

2 Q. Right. But at this point, you just don't know of any such  
3 transfers, do you?

4 A. Yes, sir. But I also don't know that they don't exist.

5 Q. The bank accounts list -- the bank accounts in Moscow and  
6 in Pullman list Sami's correct home address, don't they?

7 A. I believe the ones in Moscow and Pullman do list his  
8 address in Moscow.

9 Q. And those accounts, according to your testimony, were used  
10 to send money to IANA. Isn't that correct?

11 A. That is correct.

12 Q. And the way the banking system works is that checks are  
13 photocopied or microfilmed and retained and anybody who wrote a  
14 check to IANA on their own bank account would not be able to  
15 conceal the fact that they had done so. Isn't that true?

16 A. That is assuming of course that the information on the  
17 accounts is correct. For example, my earlier testimony  
18 indicated that there is a bank account under Mr. Al-Hussayen's  
19 name in Michigan that is solely used by Mohammed Al-Hamari, the  
20 president of IANA.

21 Q. And what was it used for?

22 A. Sir, I don't know. But all of the checks written off of  
23 that account bear Mr. Al-Hamari's signature.

24 Q. Well, I understand and with respect to that account, you  
25 know that all of those -- all of the money in that account was

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1 used for day to day expenditures of Mr. Al-Hamari, don't you?

2 A. Sir, I don't know that for a fact.

3 Q. You indicated that Mr. Al-Hussayen was a registered agent

4 for IANA in the State of Idaho.

5 A. That is correct.

6 Q. And he registered under his own name, right?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. He didn't go in and offer an alias or a phony name or  
9 anything, right?

10 A. Not to my knowledge.

11 Q. That's not a particularly effective way to hide your  
12 connection with an organization, is it, to list your own name  
13 as the registered agent?

14 A. Yes. But there are other ways in which he hid his  
15 association with IANA.

16 Q. Well, certainly if a person thought he were making  
17 contributions to a terrorist organization, he wouldn't list  
18 himself as the registered agent with the organization. That  
19 wouldn't be very smart, would it?

20 A. Again, sir, I have not had the opportunity to interview Mr.  
21 Al-Hussayen and ask him questions such as that.

22 COURT: All right. We're going to take a short  
23 recess. I have to address a case that I have set for trial in  
24 Pocatello. I've got to confer with counsel on that. So we'll  
25 recess for about 10 or 15 minutes.

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1 CLERK: All rise.

2 (A recess was taken. The testimony of John  
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Exhibit B.txt

3 Dickinson was taken and the proceedings were  
4 recessed at 5:39 p.m.)  
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I, court-approved transcriber, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

Exhibit B.txt

Signature of Approved Transcriber

Date

Tamara A. Weber

Typed or Printed Name

U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
2004 JAN -9 AM 11:10  
REC'D  
CLERK, IDAHO

1 THOMAS E. MOSS  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

2 KIM R. LINDQUIST  
3 ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

4 TERRY L. DERDEN  
5 FIRST ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
and CRIMINAL CHIEF

6 DISTRICT OF IDAHO

7 DAVID B. DEITCH  
8 TRIAL ATTORNEY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

9 WELLS FARGO BUILDING  
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10 TELEPHONE: (208) 334-1211

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11 BOX 32  
12 BOISE, IDAHO 83707

13  
14  
15 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF IDAHO

16 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

17 Plaintiff,

18 vs.

19 SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN,

20 Defendant.  
21

Cr. No. **CR 03-0048-C-EJL**

SUPERSEDING INDICTMENT

(Vio. 18 U.S.C. 371, 956, 2339A,  
1546(a), 1001(a)(2), 3237, 3238)

22 THE GRAND JURY CHARGES:  
23

24 At all times pertinent to this Superseding Indictment:  
25  
26  
27  
28



## INTRODUCTION

1  
2       1.       This Superseding Indictment charges defendant **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN** with  
3 various criminal offenses arising from his work on behalf of the Islamic Assembly of North America  
4 (hereafter the "IANA"), the Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation (hereafter "Al-Haramain"), Dar Al-Asr and  
5 other entities through which he provided material support and resources to terrorists. As described in  
6 further detail in this Superseding Indictment, **AL-HUSSAYEN** provided, among other things, computer  
7 advice and assistance, communications facilities, and financial instruments and services that assisted in  
8 the creation and maintenance of internet websites and other internet media intended to recruit and to raise  
9 funds for violent jihad, particularly in Palestine and Chechnya. **AL-HUSSAYEN's** conduct in  
10 furtherance of this conspiracy violated federal law barring material support of terrorists, and the false  
11 statements and omissions he made during the process of obtaining student non-immigrant visas to enter  
12 the United States also constituted violations of federal law.

13       2.       As used in this Superseding Indictment, "jihad" is an Arabic word meaning "holy war." In  
14 this context, it refers to the taking of actions against persons or governments that are deemed to be  
15 enemies of a fundamentalist version of Islam. Historically, violent jihad has included armed conflicts  
16 and other violence in numerous areas of the world, including Afghanistan, Chechnya, Israel, the  
17 Philippines and Indonesia. The armed conflicts in these geographic areas and elsewhere have involved  
18 murder, maiming, kidnaping, and the destruction of property.

19       3.       In addition to and in conjunction with dates otherwise specifically indicated herein,  
20 reference in this Superseding Indictment to "at all times pertinent to this Superseding Indictment" shall  
21 mean at least between September 13, 1994 and on or about February 26, 2003.

## DEFENDANT

22  
23       4.       Defendant **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN** is a citizen of Saudi Arabia. Between about  
24 August 7, 1994 and February, 2003, **AL-HUSSAYEN** studied in the United States as a foreign student.  
25 He studied at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana, where he obtained a Masters of Science degree in  
26 computer science and at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas. Thereafter, **AL-HUSSAYEN**  
27  
28

1 studied at the University of Idaho in the Ph.D. program in computer science.

2 **DEFENDANT'S RELATIONSHIP WITH IANA AND AL-HARAMAIN**

3 **The Islamic Assembly of North America (IANA)**

4 5. At all times pertinent to this Superseding Indictment, the IANA purported to be a non-  
5 profit charity organized pursuant to the laws of the United States. Between at least January 1, 1999 and  
6 the date of this Superseding Indictment, the IANA maintained offices in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The  
7 IANA provided a number of internet websites and other internet-related outlets for disseminating  
8 information regarding Islam, as well as for soliciting and receiving donations of monies both from within  
9 the United States and without. As detailed below, IANA-sponsored websites included a variety of  
10 materials intended to recruit and to raise funds for violent jihad. The IANA also hosted regular  
11 conferences in the United States, with participation by individuals affiliated with other purported  
12 charitable organizations located within the United States as well.

13 6. During the period between on or about November 16, 1999, to February 13, 2003, **AL-**  
14 **HUSSAYEN** functioned as an employee and official of the IANA and, together with the president of the  
15 IANA, engaged in significant decision-making and business transactions related to IANA's business,  
16 particularly with respect to the creation, maintenance and content of websites and the associated  
17 fundraising for IANA. Since May 11, 2001, **AL-HUSSAYEN** has been the registered agent for the  
18 IANA in Idaho. **AL-HUSSAYEN** was involved in the planning of at least one of the IANA conferences  
19 described above, and attended and participated in more than one such conference.

20 7. During **AL-HUSSAYEN's** period of study, the government of his native country paid for  
21 his tuition and provided to him and his family a stipend for living expenses. Beginning on or about  
22 August 17, 1994, **AL-HUSSAYEN**, at various times, maintained at least six United States bank accounts  
23 in Indiana, Texas, Idaho and Michigan. From at least January 23, 1997, until the date of this Superseding  
24 Indictment, **AL-HUSSAYEN** received into and disbursed out of his bank accounts more than  
25 \$300,000.00 in excess of the study-related funds he received during the same period of time.

26 8. Beginning on or about November 16, 1999, **AL-HUSSAYEN** made disbursements of the  
27  
28

1 excess funds referenced in the preceding paragraph to the IANA, to the IANA's officers (including its  
2 president), and for other operating expenses of the IANA, such as the salaries of its employees. From  
3 about December of 1994 to about July of 2002, **AL-HUSSAYEN** traveled and otherwise funded travel  
4 for other individuals, including travel related to the IANA, through **AL-HUSSAYEN's** bank accounts  
5 and to locations in numerous states, as well as foreign countries.

6 9. Between on or about November 16, 1999, to February 13, 2003, **AL-HUSSAYEN's** IANA-  
7 related business activities included frequent contact with the president of the IANA, including numerous  
8 telephone conversations and e-mails, as well as face-to-face meetings. **AL-HUSSAYEN** disbursed  
9 money directly to said president of the IANA in the form of wire transfers and personal checks, and **AL-**  
10 **HUSSAYEN** also maintained a checking account in a Michigan bank in **AL-HUSSAYEN's** name alone,  
11 but with the president's home address.

12 **The Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation**

13 10. At all times pertinent to this superseding indictment, Al-Haramain was a purported charity  
14 centered in Saudi Arabia. It developed a world-wide network of offices and representatives in a number  
15 of countries, including Saudi Arabia, the United States (Ashland, Oregon), Chechnya, Bosnia, Somalia  
16 and Kenya. Its stated mission included the dissemination of fundamentalist Islamic doctrines, including  
17 by means of the Internet. On or about March 11, 2002, pursuant to Executive Order 13224, the United  
18 States Government designated the Bosnia and Somalia branches of Al-Haramain as Specially Designated  
19 Global Terrorists.

20 11. From at least on or about November 10, 2001, until February 13, 2003, **AL-HUSSAYEN**  
21 was a representative of Al-Haramain in that he provided assistance in that organization's internet-related  
22 business and activities. **AL-HUSSAYEN's** Al-Haramain activities included contact with Al-Haramain  
23 officials. In addition, on one or more occasions, **AL-HUSSAYEN** signed contracts on behalf of Al-  
24 Haramain, and, in doing so, represented that he was legally authorized to do so.

**DEFENDANT'S WEBSITE WORK**

12. From at least October 2, 1998, until February 13, 2003, **AL-HUSSAYEN** engaged in extensive computer website support activities beyond his course of study at the University of Idaho. These activities included expert computer services, advice, assistance and support to and for organizations and individuals, including the IANA, a Saudi information technology company known as Dar Al-Asr and two Saudi sheikhs. **AL-HUSSAYEN**'s activities included website creation, registration, management, administration and maintenance. A number of these websites accommodated and contained materials intended to recruit and to raise funds for violent jihad.

**The IANA Websites**

13. At all times pertinent to this Superseding Indictment, through the efforts of **AL-HUSSAYEN** and others known and unknown to the grand jury, the IANA maintained and/or controlled a number of websites. These websites included the following:

a. www.al-multaq.com, a website that included the online publication of "Al-Multaqa," an Arabic language magazine of which **AL-HUSSAYEN** was a member of the Board of Editors, and which was created April 5, 1999, and registered to "Al-Multaqa" at a Moscow, Idaho address used by **AL-HUSSAYEN** and others.

b. www.islamway.com, a website created August 18, 1998 and registered to the IANA. **AL-HUSSAYEN** was the director, administrator, and advisor to other webmasters of the website, in creating, maintaining and controlling the site's format and content.

c. www.alasr.ws, an internet magazine created September 11, 2000, with **AL-HUSSAYEN** as the sole registrant, editor of the magazine and administrator of the website.

d. www.iananet.org, a website created August 1, 1995, registered to the IANA, and subsequently designed and maintained by Dar Al-Asr.

e. www.almanar.net, a website created October 2, 1998, and registered to Al-Manar Al-Jadeed Magazine, with **AL-HUSSAYEN** as the administrative contact person.

f. www.ianaradionet.com, essentially an Internet radio station, which was created

1 May 25, 1999 and registered to the IANA, with AL-HUSSAYEN as the head of its supervisory  
2 committee and member of its technical committee.

3 g. [www.almawred.com](http://www.almawred.com), an Islam-related shopping website associated with the IANA,  
4 which was created November 1, 1999 and registered to Dar Al-Asr, with AL-HUSSAYEN as the  
5 administrative contact person.

6 h. [www.liveislam.net](http://www.liveislam.net), a website created July 8, 2002 which, though never active,  
7 listed AL-HUSSAYEN as the sole registrant and designated administrator.

8 i. [www.liveislam.com](http://www.liveislam.com), a speech broadcast-facilitating Website, which was created  
9 June 12, 2000, with AL-HUSSAYEN as a key administrator and providing technical support.

10 14. These websites were intended to assist in recruiting and in raising funds for violent jihad.  
11 To that end, one or more of the websites contained explicit calls for violent jihad against non-Muslims  
12 and for financial support for those who went to fight jihad. These websites urged visitors that their  
13 religious duty was to participate in violent jihad or to make financial contributions to support violent  
14 jihad, and at least one such page provided a link to a website for such donations.

15 **The Internet E-Mail Group**

16 15. Beginning in early 2000, visitors to [www.islamway.com](http://www.islamway.com) and to the Arabic language  
17 website described in the preceding paragraph (as well as other websites such as [www.al-multaqa.com](http://www.al-multaqa.com))  
18 who wished to see so-called "news" concerning jihad were directed to sign up for an internet e-mail  
19 group maintained and moderated by AL-HUSSAYEN and others. An internet e-mail group is an  
20 internet facility that permits members to post e-mails, files (such as documents, images, and audio or  
21 video files), as well as links to internet websites, to which other members then have access. This  
22 particular internet e-mail group, which grew to more than 2400 members, was intended to permit  
23 members to post inquiries and information relating to violent jihad, and thereby provided a  
24 communications platform for individuals who wished to engage in violent jihad. AL-HUSSAYEN's  
25 status as a moderator of the internet e-mail group gave him various privileges with respect to the  
26 acceptance, retention and deletion of messages posted to the group.

1           16.     The invitation to join the internet e-mail group included a "Cry and Call" to Muslims that  
2     exhorted them to "fight the idolater with your money, your selves, your tongues and your prayers." The  
3     first posting on the internet e-mail group (on February 2, 2000) was an identical "Cry and Call" posted by  
4     **AL-HUSSAYEN**, one of numerous postings that he made to the internet e-mail group.

5           17.     Posts to the internet e-mail group included a July 14, 2001, posting that purported to be  
6     from a mujahid (warrior) departing from Bosnia, and extolled the virtues of violent jihad. Other  
7     members who responded with further posts to the internet e-mail group stated that they too had fought  
8     violent jihad.

9           18.     Another example of posts to the internet e-mail group is a February 25, 2000, post  
10    responding to a specific request for information on how one could train for violent jihad. In the post, a  
11    member of the internet e-mail group gave detailed instructions on how to travel and train at a particular  
12    terrorist training camp outside of the United States.

13          19.     Another example is a February 25, 2003, posting to the internet e-mail group that  
14    contained an "urgent appeal" to Muslims serving in the American military. The posting called upon such  
15    individuals to provide information about valuable targets for attacks, particularly in the Middle East. The  
16    long list of requested targets included American military bases, the logistical support (including drinking  
17    water) for such bases, the residences of civilian workers supporting the bases, storage facilities for  
18    weaponry and ammunition, facilities of American oil companies, and the routes followed by oil tankers.  
19    The posting specifically urged an attack upon a specifically identified high-ranking American military  
20    official.

21          20.     The internet e-mail group also served as a platform for **AL-HUSSAYEN**'s direct  
22    fundraising appeals. In February, 2000 (shortly after the creation of the internet e-mail group),  
23    **AL-HUSSAYEN** sent a message to all members of the internet e-mail group urging them to donate  
24    money to support those who were participating in violent jihad in order to provide "them with weapons  
25    and physical strength to carry on with the war against those who kill them." This message was thereafter  
26    sent at the beginning of each month as a "monthly reminder" to donate money in support of violent jihad.

**The Dar Al-Asr Websites**

21. At all times pertinent to this Superseding Indictment, Dar Al-Asr was an information technology company in Saudi Arabia. From at least August of 1999, **AL-HUSSAYEN** was a representative and official of Dar Al-Asr in the United States. Dar Al-Asr's principal website was www.alasr.net, which was created on August 15, 1999 and registered to Dar Al-Asr in **AL-HUSSAYEN's** name and at his Moscow, Idaho, address. The website www.hccjrah.com was created February 22, 2000 and was registered to Dar Al-Asr, with **AL-HUSSAYEN** as the administrative contact person. The website www.alsunnah.com was created August 10, 2000, and registered, with **AL-HUSSAYEN** paying the invoice. As previously referenced, Dar Al-Asr was affiliated with a number of IANA Websites, including www.alasr.ws, www.almanar.net, www.al-multaqa.com, www.iananet.org and www.ianaradionet.com.

**The Websites of the Sheikhs**

22. During the period of time pertinent to this Superseding Indictment, **AL-HUSSAYEN** had personal contact with two sheikhs known to the Grand Jury, in that he performed internet-related business and activities on their behalf, including the publication of fatwas – that is, religious decrees – justifying violent jihad.

23. **AL-HUSSAYEN** registered the websites www.alhawali.org and www.alhawali.com for one of these sheikhs. Both websites were created November 18, 2000 and in their registration referenced both Dar Al-Asr and **AL-HUSSAYEN**, with **AL-HUSSAYEN** as the administrative contact for www.alhawali.com. The website www.islamtoday.net, created March 17, 2000 and registered to an official of the Al-Haramain Foundation, was the website for and on behalf of the other of these two sheikhs and was administered at least in part by **AL-HUSSAYEN**. It was also linked to some of the other websites described above.

**Defendant's Control Over The Websites**

24. **AL-HUSSAYEN** exercised significant control over the IANA websites and others. In e-mails to **AL-HUSSAYEN** and others, IANA and Al-Haramain officials expressly recognized

1 **AL-HUSSAYEN's** expertise, and deferred to him on decisions as to the content and management of the  
2 websites.

3 25. In his capacity as Dar Al-Asr agent, **AL-HUSSAYEN** had financial and operational  
4 responsibility for www.alasr.net and www.alasr.ws, as well as financial responsibility for a number of  
5 other website domains owned by and/or affiliated with Dar Al-Asr, including www.alhawali.com,  
6 www.alhawali.org, www.adssite.net, www.almandhoor.com, www.al-duaij.net, and www.alyaqaza.com.

7 26. As a result of **AL-HUSSAYEN's** control over, and extensive involvement with, these  
8 websites and other internet media, **AL-HUSSAYEN** not only knew that the communications platform he  
9 created would be used to support and justify violent activities, but he also specifically intended that the  
10 expert advice and assistance, communication facilities, financial instruments and services, and other  
11 material support he provided would be used to recruit and to raise funds for violent jihad. As such,  
12 **AL-HUSSAYEN** knew and intended that the material support and resources that he provided were to be  
13 used in preparation for, and to commit, violations of federal law involving murder, maiming, kidnaping,  
14 and the destruction of property. **AL-HUSSAYEN** also sought to conceal and disguise the nature,  
15 location, source and ownership of the material support and resources that he provided.

#### 16 **THE STUDENT VISAS**

17 27. In order for a foreign student to study in the United States on an F-1 student  
18 visa, the student must declare and promise under oath to United States authorities that the  
19 student seeks a presence in the United States solely for the purpose of pursuing the student's  
20 course of studies. The foreign student must truthfully and fully declare his associations with  
21 organizations to the appropriate United States Government authorities in order for those  
22 authorities to evaluate any such association and related activities in relation to the interests of  
23 the United States.

24 28. On or about September 23, 1998, **AL-HUSSAYEN** applied to the University of  
25 Idaho at Moscow, Idaho, by submitting an International Application Form requesting that he  
26 be admitted to the Computer Science Ph.D. program for the Spring 1999 Semester.



29. In or about January, 1999, **AL-HUSSAYEN** was admitted to the Computer Science PhD program at the University of Idaho, with an emphasis on computer security and intrusion techniques. University of Idaho records indicated that he began his studies during the Spring 1999 Semester. At the time, the defendant published his permanent address as 311 Sweet Ave., Apt. #6, Moscow, Idaho.

**The year 1999 transactions**

30. On or about May 17, 1999, United States Immigration and Nationalization (INS) Form I-20 was issued by the University of Idaho, allowing **AL-HUSSAYEN** to study in the Computer Science Ph.D. program beginning no later than August 24, 1999, and ending no later than December 17, 2004.

31. On or about July 17, 1999, while outside the United States, **AL-HUSSAYEN** signed the Student Certification of the INS Form I-20 at section #11, which read in pertinent part:

I have read and agreed to comply with the terms and conditions of my admission. . . . I certify that all information provided on this form refers specifically to me and is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I certify that I seek to enter or remain in the United States temporarily, **and solely for the purpose of pursuing a full course of study at [the University of Idaho].** I also authorize the named school to release any information from my records which is needed. [Emphasis added.]

**AL-HUSSAYEN** falsely made said certification, despite his extensive internet and business activities described above. On or about July 20, 1999, the United States Government issued an F-1 student visa to **AL-HUSSAYEN** at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The visa was valid for twenty-four months, or until July 20, 2001.

32. On or about August 11, 1999, **AL-HUSSAYEN** was admitted by the United States Government into the United States at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York City, New York, as an F-1 student. **AL-HUSSAYEN** was admitted into the United States by the United States Government pursuant to the July 20, 1999 visa and in direct reliance upon **AL-HUSSAYEN's** certification on the INS Form I-20 dated July 17, 1999.

**The year 2000 transactions**

33. On or about July 7, 2000, a second INS Form I-20 was issued by the University of Idaho and designated "for Continued attendance at this school" and in order "to add dependant." On or about this same day and in Moscow, Idaho, **AL-HUSSAYEN** signed the Student Certification of said INS Form I-20 at section #11 and which read in pertinent part:

I have read and agreed to comply with the terms and conditions of my admission. . . . I certify that all information provided on this form refers specifically to me and is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I certify that I seek to enter or remain in the United States temporarily, **and solely for the purpose of pursuing a full course of study at [the University of Idaho].** I also authorize the named school to release any information from my records which is needed. [Emphasis added.]

**AL-HUSSAYEN** falsely made said certification, despite his extensive internet and business activities described above. On or about July 9, 2000, **AL-HUSSAYEN** departed from the United States at the John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York City, New York.

34. On or about August 25, 2000, **AL-HUSSAYEN** was admitted into the United States by the United States Government at Washington, DC, as an F-1 student.

**AL-HUSSAYEN** was admitted into the United States by the United States Government pursuant to the student visa dated July 20, 1999 as previously referenced and in reliance upon **AL-HUSSAYEN's** certification on the INS Form I-20 dated July 7, 2000.

**The year 2002 transactions**

35. On or about January 10, 2002, **AL-HUSSAYEN** departed the United States at the John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York City, New York. On or about January 13, 2002, **AL-HUSSAYEN** signed and submitted to the United States embassy a DOS Form DS-156 for the purpose of obtaining another F-1 student visa. Section 36 of the form reads in pertinent part:

I certify that I have read and understand all the questions set forth in this application and the answers I have furnished on this form are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false or misleading statement may result in the permanent refusal of a visa or denial of entry into the United States. I understand that possession of a visa does not automatically entitle the bearer to enter the United States of America upon arrival at a port of entry if he or she is found inadmissible.

At section nineteen of the Form DS-156, **AL-HUSSAYEN** stated that the purpose of his entry

1 into the United States was to “study;” and, at section twenty-six, that he would do so at the  
2 University of Idaho. At section 20, he stated his permanent address in the United States to be  
3 311 Sweet Ave. #6, Moscow, Idaho, 83843. As part of his application for the F-1 student  
4 visa, **AL-HUSSAYEN** relied upon and/or submitted the INS Form I-20 dated July 7, 2000, as  
5 previously referenced.

6 36. On or about January 14, 2002, the DOS Form DS-156 was formally stamped as  
7 received by the United States Government at the United States Embassy in Riyadh, Kingdom  
8 of Saudi Arabia. However, the application was refused because the birth date of  
9 **AL-HUSSAYEN** on the visa application and the July 7, 2000 INS Form I-20 did not match  
10 the birth date on his passport.

11 37. On or about January 14, 2002, and in conjunction with the same F-1 student visa  
12 application, **AL-HUSSAYEN** submitted a DOS Form DS-157 Supplemental Non-immigrant  
13 Visa Application to the United States Government at the United States Embassy in Riyadh,  
14 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which DOS Form DS-157 was attached to the original DOS Form  
15 DS-156 submitted on January 14, 2002. Section 13 of the DOS Form DS-157 required the  
16 applicant to “[l]ist all Professional, Social, and Charitable Organizations to Which You  
17 Belong (Belonged) or Contribute (Contributed) or with Which You Work (Have Worked).”  
18 **AL-HUSSAYEN** listed “ACM & IEEE.” (“ACM” stands for the Association for Computive  
19 Machinery, and “IEEE” stands for the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.)  
20 **AL-HUSSAYEN** listed no other affiliations, particularly of any charitable organizations.  
21 **AL-HUSSAYEN** falsely and intentionally did not list the IANA, Al-Haramain or other  
22 entities.

23 38. On or about March 19, 2002, the University of Idaho provided an INS Form I-20  
24 for **AL-HUSSAYEN** “for Continued attendance at this school” and to “correct birth-date.”  
25 On or about April 6, 2002, **AL-HUSSAYEN** signed the Student Certification of the INS Form  
26 I-20 at section eleven, which stated in pertinent part:

1 I have read and agreed to comply with the terms and conditions of my admission. . . . I  
 2 certify that all information provided on this form refers specifically to me and is true  
 3 and correct to the best of my knowledge. I certify that I seek to enter or remain in the  
 4 United States temporarily, **and solely for the purpose of pursuing a full course of  
 study at [the University of Idaho]**. I also authorize the named school to release any  
 information from my records which is needed. [Emphasis added.]

5 AL-HUSSAYEN falsely made the certification, despite his extensive internet and business  
 6 activities described above. On or about the same day of April 6, 2002, **AL-HUSSAYEN**  
 7 formally submitted the INS Form I-20 dated April 6, 2002, to the United States Government  
 8 at the United States Embassy in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the United States  
 9 Government issued **AL-HUSSAYEN** an F-1 student visa in direct reliance upon **AL-**  
 10 **HUSSAYEN's** certifications on the DOS Form DS-156 dated January 14, 2002, and attached  
 11 DOS Form DS-157, together with the INS Form I-20 dated April 6, 2002.

12 39. On or about May 9, 2002, **AL-HUSSAYEN** was admitted by the United States  
 13 Government into the United States at the John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York  
 14 City, New York, as an F-1 student by virtue of the F-1 student visa issued April 6, 2002, and  
 15 in direct reliance upon **AL-HUSSAYEN'S** certifications on the DOS Form DS-156 dated  
 16 January 14, 2002, and attached DOS Form DS-157, together with the INS Form I-20 dated  
 17 April 6, 2002. During the admission at the John F. Kennedy International Airport, **AL-**  
 18 **HUSSAYEN** was inspected by INS and Customs officials. During the inspections, the INS  
 19 Form I-20 dated April 6, 2002, was photocopied by the Customs officials, with the Customs  
 20 officials retaining the copy and the original being returned to **AL-HUSSAYEN**.

21  
 22 **COUNT ONE**  
 23 **CONSPIRACY TO PROVIDE MATERIAL SUPPORT**  
 24 **OR RESOURCES TO TERRORISTS**  
**(Violation 18 U.S.C. 371 and 2339A)**

25 The facts set forth in the previously numbered paragraphs 1 through 39 are hereby re-  
 26 alleged as though set forth in full herein.

1 Beginning at a time uncertain, but no later than September 13, 1994, until on or about  
2 February 26, 2003, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho, **SAMI OMAR**  
3 **AL-HUSSAYEN** did knowingly conspire, combine, confederate, and agree with persons  
4 known and unknown to the Grand Jury, to provide material support and resources, and to  
5 conceal and disguise the nature, location, source and ownership of material support and  
6 resources, intending that they were to be used in preparation for and in carrying out a violation  
7 of Title 18, United States Code, Section 956 (conspiracy to kill, kidnap, maim, or injure  
8 persons or damage property in a foreign country), in violation of Title 18, United States Code,  
9 Section 2339A and Section 371.

10 **The Purpose of the Conspiracy**

11 The purpose of the conspiracy was to create and maintain websites and other internet  
12 media, which were intended in part to recruit personnel and raise funds for violent jihad in  
13 such places as Chechnya and Israel.

14 **The Manner and Means of the Conspiracy**

15 From on or about September 13, 1994, until on or about October 26, 2001, the  
16 material support and resources that were the manner and means of the conspiracy included  
17 currency, financial services, communications equipment, and personnel. From on or about  
18 October 26, 2001, until on or about February 26, 2003, the material support and resources that  
19 were the manner and means of the conspiracy included currency, monetary instruments,  
20 financial services, expert advice and assistance, communications equipment, and personnel.

21 At times relevant to the conspiracy, **AL-HUSSAYEN** provided these material support  
22 and resources at the request of certain persons located in the United States and abroad,  
23 knowing that the persons to whom he provided the material support and resources were  
24 attempting to fund and facilitate overseas violence, and intending to assist in these efforts.

25 **Overt Acts in Furtherance of the Conspiracy**

26 Defendant **AL-HUSSAYEN**, together with co-conspirators known and unknown to  
27  
28

1 the Grand Jury, committed overt acts as part of and in furtherance of the conspiracy, including  
2 the following:

3 a. On or about January 29, 2000, on the www.al-multaqa.com website, defendant,  
4 together with co-conspirators known and unknown to the Grand Jury, invited "those who  
5 cannot physically engage in holy war" to join an internet e-mail group "for all news,  
6 discussions, dialogues, and consultations relating to the issue of our Chechen holy warrior  
7 brothers," and urged all readers "to help the Chechen holy warriors with [their] support, [their]  
8 money, and [their] selves." As described above, members of this internet e-mail group posted  
9 inquiries and information relating to violent jihad. The internet e-mail group thus provided a  
10 communications platform for individuals who wished to engage in violent jihad.

11 b. On or about May 15, 2001, on the www.alasr.ws website, defendant, together  
12 with co-conspirators known and unknown to the Grand Jury, published several fatwas (that is,  
13 religious decrees) justifying and encouraging violent jihad, including suicide attacks.

14 c. Defendant, together with co-conspirators known and unknown to the Grand  
15 Jury, published or broadcasted a wide variety of speeches, lectures and articles justifying and  
16 glorifying violent jihad. Thus, for example, the following articles were transmitted to the  
17 internet service provider that hosted the www.al-multaqa.com website: "The World's Bravest  
18 People" (extolling the Chechen mujahideen (warriors) and asking Allah to destroy the Russian  
19 army and make their wives into widows), "Jihad in the Qur'an and the Sunnah", "The True  
20 Meaning of Shaheed" (stating that to die as a shaheed (martyr) is the ultimate honor), "The  
21 Objectives and Aims of Jihad"; and "The Religious and Moral Doctrinc on Jihad." These  
22 same articles were also found on defendant's home computer in a subdirectory named  
23 "almultaqa"

24 d. Defendant, together with co-conspirators known and unknown to the Grand  
25 Jury, called upon Muslims to participate personally in violent jihad, or, alternatively, to  
26 provide financial assistance to such groups. For example, from in or about October, 2000, to  
27

1 in or about September, 2002, the [www.islamway.com](http://www.islamway.com) website included a specific solicitation  
2 of donations to the Islamic Resistance Movement, also known as HAMAS, and provided a  
3 link for that purpose to a website that it characterized as the official mouthpiece of HAMAS.  
4 As a result of HAMAS's participation in violent jihad in Israel, HAMAS has been designated  
5 by the United States Department of State since 1997 as a foreign terrorist organization,  
6 pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. On April 15, 2002, Al-  
7 Hussayen received an e-mail in which the sender forwarded a solicitation for donations to  
8 Hamas. The original e-mail purported to be from "the battalion of the martyr Ezeldcen Al-  
9 Qassam" of "the military wing for the Islamic Resistance Movement," and stressed the need  
10 for money in order to arm fighters against the "Zionists occupiers." **AL-HUSSAYEN** thus  
11 knew and intended that the donations he solicited on behalf of HAMAS would be used in  
12 preparation for, and in committing, violent jihad.

13 e. Defendant, together with co-conspirators known and unknown to the Grand  
14 Jury, published graphic videos depicting mujahideen and other subjects relating to violent  
15 jihad with the intent to inspire viewers to engage in violent jihad or to provide financial  
16 assistance to those who did so. Individuals in the United States who viewed these videos was  
17 inspired at least in part by the videos to travel overseas to train for and engage in violent jihad  
18 and related terrorist offenses.

19 f. **AL-HUSSAYEN** sent numerous messages to the internet e-mail group. For  
20 example, on February 20, 2000, **AL-HUSSAYEN** sent a post to the internet e-mail group  
21 forwarding materials titled "Virtues of Jihad" that glorified those who die in battle while  
22 performing violent jihad. The post explained that such people have their own place in heaven  
23 close to Allah, and that the problem with Islam today is that Muslims have given up on violent  
24 jihad and are not practicing it enough.

25 g. Defendant, together with co-conspirators known and unknown to the Grand  
26 Jury, sought to conceal their participation in the broadcast of an inflammatory lecture (by one  
27  
28

1 of the sheikhs described above) in which the sheikh urged listeners to participate in violent  
2 jihad in Israel. In particular, on or about January 19, 2003, **AL-HUSSAYEN** discussed with  
3 another individual a plan to deny to authorities, if questioned, that they knew the nature of the  
4 materials that they were broadcasting, and the way in which they could structure the broadcast  
5 to permit them to make that denial.

6  
7 **COUNT TWO**  
8 **FALSE STATEMENT TO THE UNITED STATES**  
9 **(Violation 18 U.S.C. 1001(a)(2) and 3238)**

10 The previous numbered paragraphs 1 through 39 are hereby re-alleged as though set  
11 forth in full herein.

12 On or about July 17, 1999, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho,  
13 **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, Defendant herein, in a matter within the jurisdiction of the  
14 Executive Branch of the United States Government, knowingly and willfully made a  
15 materially false, fictitious and fraudulent statement and representation to authorities of the  
16 United States in relation to **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN's** status as a foreign student in  
17 the United States, in that **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, in applying for and receiving a  
18 student visa, signed and submitted an Immigration and Naturalization (INS) form I-20,  
19 thereby knowingly and willfully representing to United States Government authorities that he  
20 sought to enter into the United States for the sole purpose of pursuing a full course of study at  
21 the University of Idaho, when, in fact, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN** knowingly had been,  
22 was and would be engaged in activities other than his course of study at the University of  
23 Idaho, including, but not limited to, his involvement with the Islamic Assembly of North  
24 America; in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1001(a)(2) and 3238.



**COUNT THREE**  
**VISA FRAUD**  
**(Violation 18 U.S.C. 1546(a) and 3238)**

The previous numbered paragraphs 1 through 39 are hereby re-alleged as though set forth in full herein.

On or about July 17, 1999, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, Defendant herein, (1) knowingly made under oath and subscribed as true to the United States a false statement with respect to a material fact in an application and other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the United States and (2) knowingly presented such application and other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the United States which contained a materially false statement, in that **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, in applying for and receiving a student visa, signed and submitted an Immigration and Naturalization (INS) form I-20, thereby knowingly and willfully representing to United States Government authorities that he sought to enter into the United States for the sole purpose of pursuing a full course of study at the University of Idaho, when, in fact, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN** knowingly had been, was and would be engaged in activities other than his course of study at the University of Idaho, including, but not limited to, his involvement with the Islamic Assembly of North America; in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1546(a) and 3238.

**COUNT FOUR**  
**VISA FRAUD**  
**(Violation 18 U.S.C. 1546(a) and 3237)**

The previous numbered paragraphs 1 through 39, are hereby re-alleged as though set forth in full herein.

On or about August 11, 1999, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, Defendant herein, (1) knowingly made under oath and subscribed as true to the United States a false statement with respect to a material fact in an

1 application and other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the  
2 United States, (2) knowingly presented such application and other document required by the  
3 immigration laws and regulations of the United States which contained a materially false  
4 statement, and (3) knowingly used a non-immigrant visa obtained by a false statement and  
5 claim, in that **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, in entering into the United States, presented  
6 to United States Government authorities a student visa procured by means of a false statement  
7 and claim and other document containing such false statement and claim; in violation of Title  
8 18, United States Code, Sections 1546(a) and 3237.

9  
10 **COUNT FIVE**  
11 **FALSE STATEMENT TO THE UNITED STATES**  
12 **(Violation 18 U.S.C. 1001(a)(2) and 3238)**

13 The previous numbered paragraphs 1 through 39 are hereby re-alleged as though set  
14 forth in full herein.

15 On or about July 7, 2000, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho,  
16 **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, Defendant herein, in a matter within the jurisdiction of the  
17 Executive Branch of the United States Government, knowingly and willfully made a  
18 materially false, fictitious and fraudulent statement and representation to authorities of the  
19 United States in relation to **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**'s status as a foreign student in  
20 the United States, in that **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, in applying for and receiving a  
21 student visa, signed and submitted an Immigration and Naturalization (INS) form I-20,  
22 thereby knowingly and willfully representing to United States Government authorities that he  
23 sought to enter into the United States for the sole purpose of pursuing a full course of study at  
24 the University of Idaho, when, in fact, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN** knowingly had been,  
25 was and would be engaged in activities other than his course of study at the University of  
26 Idaho, including, but not limited to, his involvement with the Islamic Assembly of North  
27 America; in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1001(a)(2) and 3238.

**COUNT SIX**  
**VISA FRAUD**  
**(Violation 18 U.S.C. 1546(a) and 3238)**

The previous numbered paragraphs 1 through 39 are hereby re-alleged as though set forth in full herein.

On or about July 7, 2000, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, Defendant herein, (1) knowingly made under oath and subscribed as true to the United States a false statement with respect to a material fact in an application and other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the United States and (2) knowingly presented such application and other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the United States which contained a materially false statement, in that **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, in applying for and receiving a student visa, signed and submitted an Immigration and Naturalization (INS) form I-20, thereby knowingly and willfully representing to United States Government authorities that he sought to enter into the United States for the sole purpose of pursuing a full course of study at the University of Idaho, when, in fact, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN** knowingly had been, was and would be engaged in activities other than his course of study at the University of Idaho, including, but not limited to, his involvement with the Islamic Assembly of North America; in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1546(a) and 3238.

**COUNT SEVEN**  
**VISA FRAUD**  
**(Violation 18 U.S.C. 1546(a) and 3237)**

The previous numbered paragraphs 1 through 39 are hereby re-alleged as though set forth in full herein.

On or about August 25, 2000, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, Defendant herein, (1) knowingly made under oath and subscribed as true to the United States a false statement with respect to a material fact in an

1 application and other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the  
2 United States, (2) knowingly presented such application and other document required by the  
3 immigration laws and regulations of the United States which contained a materially false  
4 statement, and (3) knowingly used a non-immigrant visa obtained by a false statement and  
5 claim, in that **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, in entering into the United States, presented  
6 to United States Government authorities a student visa procured by means of a false statement  
7 and claim and other document containing such false statement and claim; in violation of Title  
8 18, United States Code, Sections 1546(a) and 3237.

9  
10 **COUNT EIGHT**  
11 **FALSE STATEMENT TO THE UNITED STATES**  
12 **(Violation 18 U.S.C. 1001(a)(2) and 3238)**

13 The previous numbered paragraphs 1 through 39 are hereby re-alleged as though set  
14 forth in full herein.

15 On or about January 14, 2002, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho,  
16 **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, Defendant herein, in a matter within the jurisdiction of the  
17 Executive Branch of the United States Government, knowingly and willfully made a  
18 materially false, fictitious and fraudulent statement and representation to authorities of the  
19 United States in relation to **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN's** status as a foreign student in  
20 the United States, in that **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, in applying for and receiving a  
21 student visa, signed and submitted Department of State (DOS) form DS-156 and form DS-  
22 157, thereby knowingly and wilfully failing and refusing to inform United States Government  
23 authorities of his involvement with the Islamic Assembly of North America and other entities;  
24 in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1001(a)(2) and 3238.

**COUNT NINE**  
**VISA FRAUD**  
**(Violation 18 U.S.C. 1546(a) and 3238)**

The previous numbered paragraphs 1 through 39 are hereby re-alleged as though set forth in full herein.

On or about January 14, 2002, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, Defendant herein, (1) knowingly made under oath and subscribed as true to the United States a false statement with respect to a material fact in an application and other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the United States and (2) knowingly presented such application and other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the United States which contained a materially false statement, in that **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, in applying for and receiving a student visa, signed and submitted Department of State (DOS) form DS-156 and form DS-157, thereby knowingly and willfully failing and refusing to inform United States Government authorities of his involvement with the Islamic Assembly of North America and other entities; in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1546(a) and 3238.

**COUNT TEN**  
**FALSE STATEMENT TO THE UNITED STATES**  
**(Violation 18 U.S.C. 1001(a)(2) and 3238)**

The previous numbered paragraphs 1 through 39 are hereby re-alleged as though set forth in full herein.

On or about April 6, 2002, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, Defendant herein, in a matter within the jurisdiction of the Executive Branch of the United States Government, knowingly and willfully made a materially false, fictitious and fraudulent statement and representation to authorities of the United States in relation to **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN's** status as a foreign student in the United States, in that **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, in applying for and receiving a

1 student visa, signed and submitted an Immigration and Naturalization (INS) form I-20,  
2 thereby knowingly and willfully representing to United States Government authorities that he  
3 sought to enter into the United States for the sole purpose of pursuing a full course of study at  
4 the University of Idaho, when, in fact, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN** knowingly had been,  
5 was and would be engaged in activities other than his course of study at the University of  
6 Idaho, including, but not limited to, his involvement with the Islamic Assembly of North  
7 America; in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1001(a)(2) and 3238.

8  
9 **COUNT ELEVEN**  
10 **VISA FRAUD**  
11 **(Violation 18 U.S.C. 1546(a) and 3238)**

12 The previous numbered paragraphs 1 through 39 are hereby re-alleged as though set  
13 forth in full herein.

14 On or about April 6, 2002, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho,  
15 **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, Defendant herein, (1) knowingly made under oath and  
16 subscribed as true to the United States a false statement with respect to a material fact in an  
17 application and other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the  
18 United States and (2) knowingly presented such application and other document required by  
19 the immigration laws and regulations of the United States which contained a materially false  
20 statement, in that **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, in applying for and receiving a student  
21 visa, signed and submitted an Immigration and Naturalization (INS) form I-20, thereby  
22 knowingly and willfully representing to United States Government authorities that he sought  
23 to enter into the United States for the sole purpose of pursuing a full course of study at the  
24 University of Idaho, when, in fact, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN** knowingly had been, was  
25 and would be engaged in activities other than his course of study at the University of Idaho,  
26 including, but not limited to, his involvement with the Islamic Assembly of North America;  
27 in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1546(a) and 3238.

**COUNT TWELVE**  
**VISA FRAUD**  
**(Violation 18 U.S.C. 1546(a) and 3237)**

The previous numbered paragraphs 1 through 39 are hereby re-alleged as though set forth in full herein.

On or about May 9, 2002, within and as the same pertains to the District of Idaho, **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, Defendant herein, (1) knowingly made under oath and subscribed as true to the United States a false statement with respect to a material fact in an application and other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the United States, (2) knowingly presented such application and other document required by the immigration laws and regulations of the United States which contained a materially false statement, and (3) knowingly used a non-immigrant visa obtained by a false statement and claim, in that **SAMI OMAR AL-HUSSAYEN**, in entering into the United States, presented to United States Government authorities a student visa procured by means of a false statement and claim and other document containing such false statement and claim; in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 1546(a) and 3237.

Dated this 8<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2004.

A TRUE BILL

Kristine J. Crawford  
FOREPERSON

THOMAS E. MOSS  
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Kim R. Lindquist  
KIM R. LINDQUIST  
Assistant United States Attorney

Terry L. Derden  
TERRY L. DERDEN  
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